

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Monday, June 30, 1975

## What future for Africa?

The very name of the great Zambezi River called to mind images of old Africa to generations of outsiders who barely knew one African country from another. But the Zambezi's route to the sea is through Mozambique, whose final independence from Portugal this week will be followed by that of Angola in November, virtually completing the continent's stormy transition to a new Africa free of colonial rule. When future generations hear "Zambezi," will their images be of an Africa where strife continued and freedom dwindled again — or of independence wisely used after being bravely won, and of fruitful interdependence among African lands and with the rest of the world?

Not encouraging is the trend toward military authoritarian rule in still young independent nations. Economic and health problems remain severe. Tribal animosities linger. The threat of famine is seldom far away.

But the momentum for independence continues. (Spain last month announced it would give up Spanish Sahara.) And hope for peace and individual rights inches forward a shade more than it drops back in conflict-ridden areas.

The leaders of three clashing liberation movements in Angola announced efforts to "permit the decolonization process to return to normal." The progress toward constitutional reform in Rhodesia moves back one day and forward the next, as the white government and divided black nationalists wrangle over preconditions.

In the latter situation, hopes are bolstered by the impetus toward settlement being given by Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, even though he remains firm on his basic racial policy, with some concessions, within South Africa. South Africa has failed to meet United Nations demands to act quickly and decisively in ending its illegal occupation of Namibia (South-West Africa). But South Africa's position stated to the United Nations last month seems less obscure than two years ago. It can be nudged further in this direction by world opinion, even without the mandatory arms embargo which was vetoed in the Security Council by Britain, France, and the U.S.

As for the new Africa's emerging position in an interdependent world, there has been progress through recently agreed-on linkages with the European Common Market. Out of the UN food conference came considerable

relief for hunger. African voices are heard more and more in international assemblies.

But, in many ways, Africans still understandably feel neglected. Some leaders have been outspokenly concerned about the U.S. replacement of Donald Easum, with all his experience and goodwill in Africa, by Nathaniel Davis, whom they opposed, as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. But Secretary Kissinger has placed the appointment in a context of showing not less but greater regard for Africa — an intention that now needs proving.

## Crisis in Uganda

The threatened execution of a British author in Uganda presents a particularly serious and delicate situation, especially in light of the troubled history of Ugandan President Idi Amin's four-year reign.

The death by firing squad of Denis Cecil Hills, charged with treason in the writing of a book critical of President Amin, has been postponed until July 4 pending Britain's response to a demand that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan come to Uganda to discuss "political aspects" of the case. Mr. Callaghan so far has refused, saying that capitulation in the Hills case could open the way for Uganda's using any of the 700 other Britons living in that country as hostage for future demands.

Great Britain is dealing with an autocratic ruler who has used ruthless tactics in the past to work his politically chauvinistic will. It still can be hoped that reason and mercy will prevail on Uganda's part, and that perhaps the United Nations or perhaps more practically the Organization of African Unity may be able to intervene. But in any case, Britain must proceed with the utmost of caution and political acumen if tragedy is to be averted.

## World focus on women

The International Women's Year Conference, now under way in Mexico City, serves both to reemphasize the progress yet to be made in alleviating sex discrimination and to point up the differences between developed and "third-world" countries.

And this is as it should be. For the success of this natural sequel to last year's United Nations-sponsored conferences on population and food production depends on maintaining a global view of the role and rights of women in a world that seems to shrink almost daily.

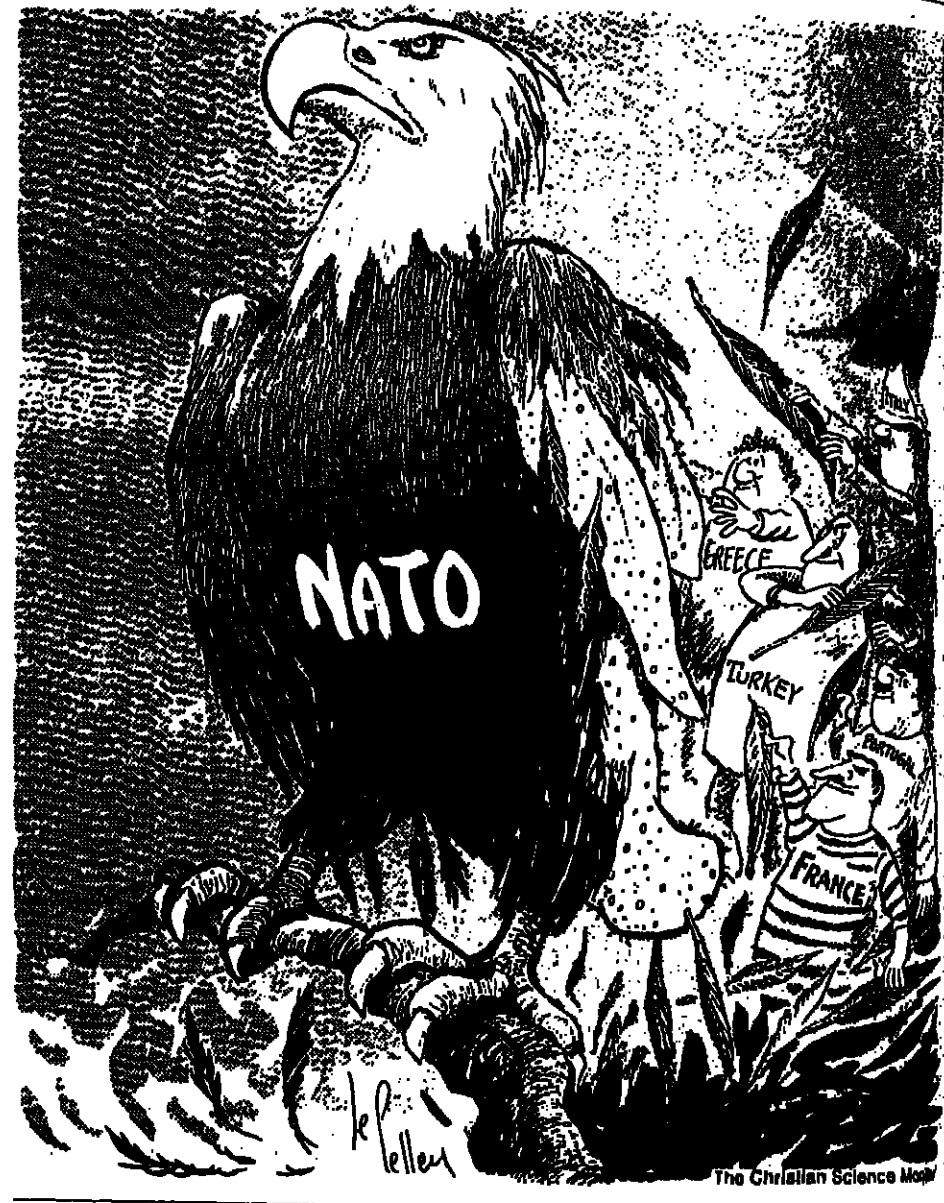
Women have made gains in recent years. The U.S. House of Representatives increased its female membership from 12 to 18 last year, and the number of women in state legislatures doubled to 600 in 1974. A woman now heads one of Britain's political parties.

But nine UN countries still do not afford women full political status, and the women's movement in the United States, as feminist Betty Friedan writes in a recent issue of Saturday Review, seems to have "turned inward on itself," leading to a "paralysis of action." The stalling of the equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution tends to support this view.

The United Nations is not a model of affirmative action. It has no female undersecretaries-general and but one (out of 18) assistant secretaries-general is a woman; only 16 percent of the 11,000 professional UN employees are women. The world body provided meager funding for the International Women's Year and had to be prodded into scheduling a conference.

The UN is no doubt the only organization that could have acted as structure for such a gathering, however, and with 123 countries represented and 4,500 women in attendance, the Mexico City conference should not lack the resources to draft a 10-year "world plan of action" for improving the position of women.

The selection of a man as co-head of the U.S. delegation, the election of Mexican Attorney General Pedro Paulilla as president of the conference, and the fact that two men (UN Secretary-General Waldheim and Mexican



## Readers write

### Anti-materialism

Amintor Filizone's vision of an ethically and spiritually regenerated America, described in the recent article by David Anable, is arresting.

In one sense Dr. Filizone's "pragmatic idealism" is upbeat problem-solving in the best and brightest American tradition (and this may account at least in part for its appeal to the public and private agencies which have funded his research projects). But there is another dimension to the problem, suggested perhaps by the hesitancy of these same agencies to underwrite his proposal for a depth study of the value-criteria that actually govern the daily lives of individual Americans.

Surely there are few educators in America who would contest the desirability of "higher" values or even the notion that they are ideally superior to the simple imperative to "win" or "make a buck." But in a society as vast and explosively heterogeneous as the U.S., any real challenge to the silent consensus that "competitive, materialist" values (in Dr. Filizone's phrase), do, in fact, provide the ultimate basis for determining success or failure in the business of living must threaten the stability and viability of the socioeconomic organism itself.

Isn't modern America's spirit and genius the proverbial "dream" that binds its millions into nationhood and organizes their energies, fundamentally, irreversibly "materialistic" in the amplest sense of the term? Perhaps it is as well that a society engaged in the great enterprise of generating the highest material standard of living for the greatest number of people in recorded history can hardly afford to pay more than lip (or research funding) service to Dr. Filizone's demand that it rededicate itself in midstream to the gratification of its citizenry's "higher needs."

San Juan Island, Wash. C. A. Miller

Letters are welcome. Only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## Press threat

The attempt of printers unions in Britain to control, by disruptive tactics, the editorial policies of newspapers is misguided.

In the latest case this pressure of London's News of the World was stopped to protest a front-page article that criticized worker wage demands in Britain generally, and that newspaper's "overstaffing" in particular.

Granted it might be construed imprudent, if not a provocation, to discuss an internal labor situation so prominently. Still, freedom of speech cannot be curtailed by worker groups, or outside groups, acting as self-appointed censors.

Printers unions should have the opportunity to express their views, and if the views have standing as news to have them objectively reported. But to stop the presses in pique, or as part of a strategy to control editorial policy, can only reduce freedom of expression and media effectiveness.

Britain's economic situation is so grave that the British public, including the printers, cannot afford to silence any voice seriously seeking solutions.

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## In the battle for solvency

# Workers hold fate of Britain in their hands

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

All eyes in Britain are fixed on the unions to see whether they will accept the statutory wage controls they had vowed never again to allow.

Although Chancellor Denis Healey's precise plans remain to be spelled out in a white paper this week, it is generally agreed that the ten percent freeze on wages, prices, and dividends he has imposed means statutory wage controls in all but name.

The miners, whose Scottish and Yorkshire regional unions intended to demand £100 per week (about \$230) before last week's precipitous fall of the pound, will be meeting in annual conference in Scarborough next week. The week after, the railwaymen will be holding their annual conference in Jersey.

A third powerful union, the seamen, is even now polling its members on whether or not to accept a 20.2 percent raise rejected by the union executive. To a country in such parlous economic state, and so dependent on foreign trade as Britain, a seamen's strike later this summer could be disastrous.

As a somewhat embarrassing footnote, members of Parliament, who have not had a raise since 1972 and who earn only £4,500 (\$9,900) a year, are hoping the 10 percent limit will not be applied to them until proposals upgrading their salaries by up to £3,000 (\$6,600) a year have been implemented first.

It was the drastic decline in the value of the pound sterling on foreign exchange markets that forced the Labour Government to act. The fall, in turn, reflected a withering away of foreign confidence that Britain, bedeviled by a 25 percent inflation rate, would be able to manage its economy. Tuesday, after Mr. Healey made his dramatic announcement in Parliament, the pound bounced upward and share prices also made a recovery.

Mr. Healey's goal is to bring inflation down to 10 percent by September next year and to single-digit figures by the end of that year. Businessmen and the opposition Conservatives generally reacted favorably to his announcement, while cautioning that details were not available.

\*Please turn to Page 14



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

City of London: New confidence in the pound after Chancellor's pledge to curb inflation

## Moscow rushes to fill Asian power vacuum

By Joseph C. Harsch

China's concern about Soviet expansionism in Asia became louder and stronger this last week as Moscow became the prime outside supporter of India's Indira Gandhi.

The message (of Chinese concern) has been audible for some weeks, indeed, since the beginning of American withdrawal from Indo-China. But it came through louder and clearer in Peking last Monday night (June 30) than ever before.

The occasion was the formal reopening of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand. The official spokesman and new "front man" of the Chinese Government was again Teng Hsiao-ping, as it was two weeks ago, when the guest in Peking was President Marcos of the Philippines.

On that occasion deputy Prime Minister Teng warned against "letting the tiger" in through the back door while repelling the wolf from the front door. Mr. Teng said:

"The specter of its [Soviet] expansionism now haunts Southeast Asia, as it hankers for converting this region into its sphere of influence some day."

Peking's concern seems to arise partly out of rumors that Moscow is seeking naval base rights at Cam Ranh Bay in South-Vietnam (built at huge expense by the United States) and also by the obvious strengthening of ties between Moscow and the present leadership of India. Prime Minister Gandhi's assumption of

\*Please turn to Page 14

## A sad day in India

# Few protest Mrs. Gandhi's stern crackdown

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

What has shocked many Indians who consider themselves liberals is that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assumption of emergency powers and the "crackdown" on her opponents has stirred little protest or resistance.

"For those of us who have liberal pretensions, the sad and shocking thing is that there has been no upheaval," said a well-known Indian newspaper commentator who

now finds he has little work to do, thanks to government censorship.

"There has been very little protest anywhere, and I expect we will find that the majority of the people accept what she has done," he said. "For those of us who were brought up to believe in the rule of law, this is a very sad day indeed."

"She has won the first round," he said. "I don't know how many more rounds there will be."

Small and scattered demonstrations against Mrs. Gandhi's action, including one by fewer than 40 persons in New Delhi on Sunday, have

been handled with ease by the police. It appeared that the arrests of a number of opposition political leaders was enough to immobilize their followers for the time being.

At a briefing Sunday night, a government spokesman declined to give new figures for the number of persons arrested since the state of emergency proclamation was issued five days ago. But he said the number was obviously now "much larger" than the previous official figure of 900.

Prior to the imposition of emergency measures, Mrs. Gandhi had been fighting for her political life in the face of an election malpractice conviction and widespread calls for her resignation. Mrs. Gandhi said the emergency measures were necessary to counter an alleged antigovernment conspiracy.

One of the emergency measures has been government censorship of the press, and so far it has been more severe than anything seen here in wartime.

Until just a few days ago, Indian newspapers were as lively as any to be found in Asia. Press freedom befitting the country known as the world's largest democracy allowed for hard-hitting critiques of the government, and quite a few newspapers had been sharply critical of Mrs. Gandhi.

Among those arrested has been K. R. Malkani, editor of the conservative paper called the Motherland, which speaks for the opposition Jan Sangh Party. In a recent editorial his paper had said of Mrs. Gandhi: "She must go. With the stigma of corruption stamped on her forehead, she just cannot continue in office." But within a matter of days, the Indian press has been reduced to echoing the official line. Many Indian newsmen seem too stunned to know how to react.

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Washington  
nonproliferation treaty or to accept the inspection of its own nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It has been widely reported that Israel has the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons on short notice.

On the other hand, in what is seen here as the "stick" side of the U.S. approach, President Ford has told the Washington Post newspaper that unless the Arab-Israeli deadlock in the Mideast generally is broken soon, the United States would have to recommend a broad settlement. He denied, however, that the U.S. would "impose" a settlement. He also denied reports from Israel of a U.S. "ultimatum."

Mr. Schlesinger's remarks, made at a breakfast with newsmen July 1, suggest one way in which the U.S. might guarantee Israel's security. Washington has never formally made such a guarantee.

So far, Israel has refused to sign the

\*Please turn to Page 14

## China and sports

China, with its population four times that of the United States, should have great potential as a power in international sports.

During the recent tour of American track and field athletes to compete in China's major cities, the Chinese showed intense interest in U.S. athletic techniques. Clinics held by the American coaches drew dozens of their Chinese counterparts and lasted hours. The friendly, patient, disciplined attitude of the Chinese, in addition to their vast numbers, strongly impressed their more athletically advanced American visitors.

Was it capitalist chauvinism, then, that led to the statement that the Chinese athletes "are a small, backward society which emphasizes 'winning' and 'making a buck' and is not interested in sports as a means of self-improvement?"

One can be a partisan of athletic success for the "Western" democratic powers and still question the coach's linkup between athletic incentive and materialistic success: The impulse to excel in sports or any other field is not necessarily connected with a hunger for fame or wealth. Would any amount of money dangled in front of Bach have improved his compositions? Could any external reward have made Einstein's discoveries more brilliant? Did Roger Bannister's sub-four-minute mile result from "capitalist" incentive?

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## WHERE TWO CHINAS MEET

John Burns has just left Peking after four years there as a news correspondent. In an article on page 18 he compares his impressions of Peking with those of Hong Kong.

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## FOCUS

## Rhodesian farms on alert

By Henry S. Hayward

Salisbury, Rhodesia  
You can't help admiring the courage of white-farmer wives living in the north-eastern corner of Rhodesia, known as "the sharp end."

For them and their settler families, "the terror," as they call it, never really has gone away. The "terrorists" are still around, despite a dubious cease-fire of last December.

North of the Zambezi River in the nations of black Africa, these same men are not considered terrorists. There they are freedom fighters and black African liberation guerrillas.

Meanwhile they hide in the hills or slip into the African villages that spring up around the larger Rhodesian farms. "You know they are out there, watching and waiting," a young farm wife and mother explained. "But you can't see them."

The white husbands and fathers frequently must be away from the isolated rural homesteads for several weeks at a time for duty with the special police.

That leaves the wives on their own. They see themselves as an African version of the

pioneer women of the American old West.

In addition to minding the children, seeing that cows are milked, and tending the vegetable plot, they then run the farm as well when their husbands are away. This means watching over crops of tobacco, maize, and cotton, and keeping tabs on perhaps 50 African farmhands.

It means also never quite forgetting what might be lurking on the other side of the floodlit chain-link fences.

When portions of the operational area in "the sharp end" became quiet months ago, the regular security forces moved out, leaving patrol work in the hands of local special police. With the curfew of guerrilla activity once more rising, these part-time guards are expecting the regulars back again soon.

The policeman-farmers in short want to get back to their crops and families.

Meanwhile they venture into the hills and tribal trust territories in search of guerrillas and their arms caches. In the early days of the cease-fire agreement, African nationalists often buried or hid their weapons and melted away across the

Mozambique frontier. Some returned to their main base in Zambia.

Now they are coming back for their hidden guns and land mines. And some are finding unpleasant surprises. The location of their caches has been found, the arms in the caches have been booby-trapped. A land mine which two guerrillas were planting recently on a rural road leading to a farm, blew up, killing both men.

For their part, the guerrillas have been working on local African villagers. While Rhodesians say they intimidate the villagers to get them to support the liberation movement with food and shelter, or perhaps forcibly recruit some young men into their ranks, Deliberate terror of village elders as an example to others is not unknown, the border farmers say.

To prevent guerrilla infiltration, the African compounds now have been fenced in like the farm homesteads to provide greater protection for the workers.

"Worker families are loyal to their farm," a wife who lives near Centenary said. "We house, feed, educate, clothe, and pay them. We tend them if they are sick. They don't want to be terrorists, and they don't want terrorists around."

But those grim, determined, unpredictable men in the hills are still there, nevertheless, keeping black and white Rhodesians very much on edge.

## Who owns Britain?

## The socialist plan for the Englishman's castle

London  
Is the Englishman's home still his castle? And, come to that, has the Palace of Westminster become a dormitory?

Both questions have been raised by the Labour government's latest reform bill, dealing with the subject of land ownership and development in Queen Elizabeth's overcrowded island. The draft law, known as the Community Land Bill (or Community Land Bill to the Tories) is meant to meet two problems: the accumulation of huge capital gains by non-constructive landowners, and the difficulty experienced by local governments in getting their paper plans actually carried out in bricks and mortar.

The quick socialist answer would be Nationalization. But for a start there is no money to pay compensation, and furthermore the La-

bour Party cannot quite bring itself to antagonize Britain's small farmers and home owners. As it is, wealth, gift and death taxes are making it almost impossible for them to pass their properties on to their children; something has to be left to them in life.

So instead of Nationalization, the idea of "community ownership" of the land was devised. Local or county councils will raise money by borrowing, or by selling all the land they own, building up to ten years ahead, and then sell or lease plots to would-be developers, including individual home owners, provided they conform to the approved development plan. The law is so devised that the authorities will be able to buy at an artificially low price and sell as high as they can, pocketing the difference to pay off borrowings and finance further acquisitions for the "land bank."

The socialist argument is that since it is the community and its planning laws which create high values for building sites, the profit should go to the community, not the landowner who has done nothing to deserve it. But the ultimate effect of the new law will be that there is no privately owned land for sale: the only supplier of new building lots — whether for homes, offices, shops or factories — will be the community or, as some prefer to call it,

the state. And you will have to pay its price, or get nothing.

For many years, British planning laws have firmly controlled the siting and appearance of new buildings and alterations to existing ones. The main intention has been to preserve architectural harmony, prevent overcrowding and protect the vanishing countryside. The Labour government vows it will continue this policy. Labour and Tories alike are agreed that spectacular land profits should be taken away. But critics reading the Bill suspect it of trying to go much further.

In spite of Labour election promises, the text contains almost no safeguards for the family home owner. Strictly enforced, it would compel a man who wanted to convert his loft into an extra bedroom to sell the house to his local authority, and then persuade it to sell his own home back to him — with permission to make the alterations. Further reading suggests that local government could compulsorily purchase anyone's house, garden, paddock or even farmland without giving any public reason at all, and without any right of appeal.

In a desperate attempt to alter the Bill in committee, the Tories have been keeping up two 27-hour sessions twice a week — doing all the talking, while Labour supporters slumber on camp beds in the next room, in case a vote is called. All of which says something about the more ludicrous rituals of the Mother of Parliaments.

The government insists that the Tory objections are a scare. Ministers say they have given solemn undertakings that the small man's home and garden are perfectly safe. Besides, they add, the voters of each community will keep an eye on things and guard against corruption.

But there are two quite serious counter-objections. The safeguards promised by the government are still not part of the Bill itself; they are to be incorporated in subsidiary regulations, issued and altered by ministers with little or no control by Parliament. That way, say the critics, lies creeping socialism — even communism. As for "community control" — nobody is quite sure what the community is. Seeing that the voter turnout in British local elections is 30-40 percent, it will be hard to claim that the people are watching with hawk-like eyes to ensure fair play.



## Soviets seek frontier pledge

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
West European governments are hopeful they can get the Soviet Union to accept the possibility of peacefully changing international frontiers.

If this hope is realized, it would represent a startling change in Soviet positions at the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which has been going on in Helsinki and Geneva for two and a half years.

After months of somnolence, the CSCE has sprung to life. Cables hum between Geneva, where the conferees (33 European states plus the United States and Canada) are meeting, and the various national capitals.

The Soviets seem to be working against a self-imposed deadline to clear the decks for a grand finale in Helsinki at the end of July bringing together 35 heads of state from President Ford to Rainer Prince of Monaco.

Washington is more skeptical than the West Europeans about any meaningful change in Soviet attitudes. Yet several West European governments have the impression that Washington is as eager as Moscow to conclude the CSCE with a spectacular, almost totally ceremonial summit meeting.

Perhaps, some West Europeans reason, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger looks on CSCE as one aspect of superpower relations with Moscow, a happy resolution of which would help other aspects of that relationship. Perhaps Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev needs the CSCE summit to consecrate his detente policy before the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

Both American and West European officials insist there is good coordination between them. But the United States has chosen to let the West Europeans carry the ball. The Americans have spent more time in corridor diplomacy than in taking headline-catching initiatives within the conference and its committees.

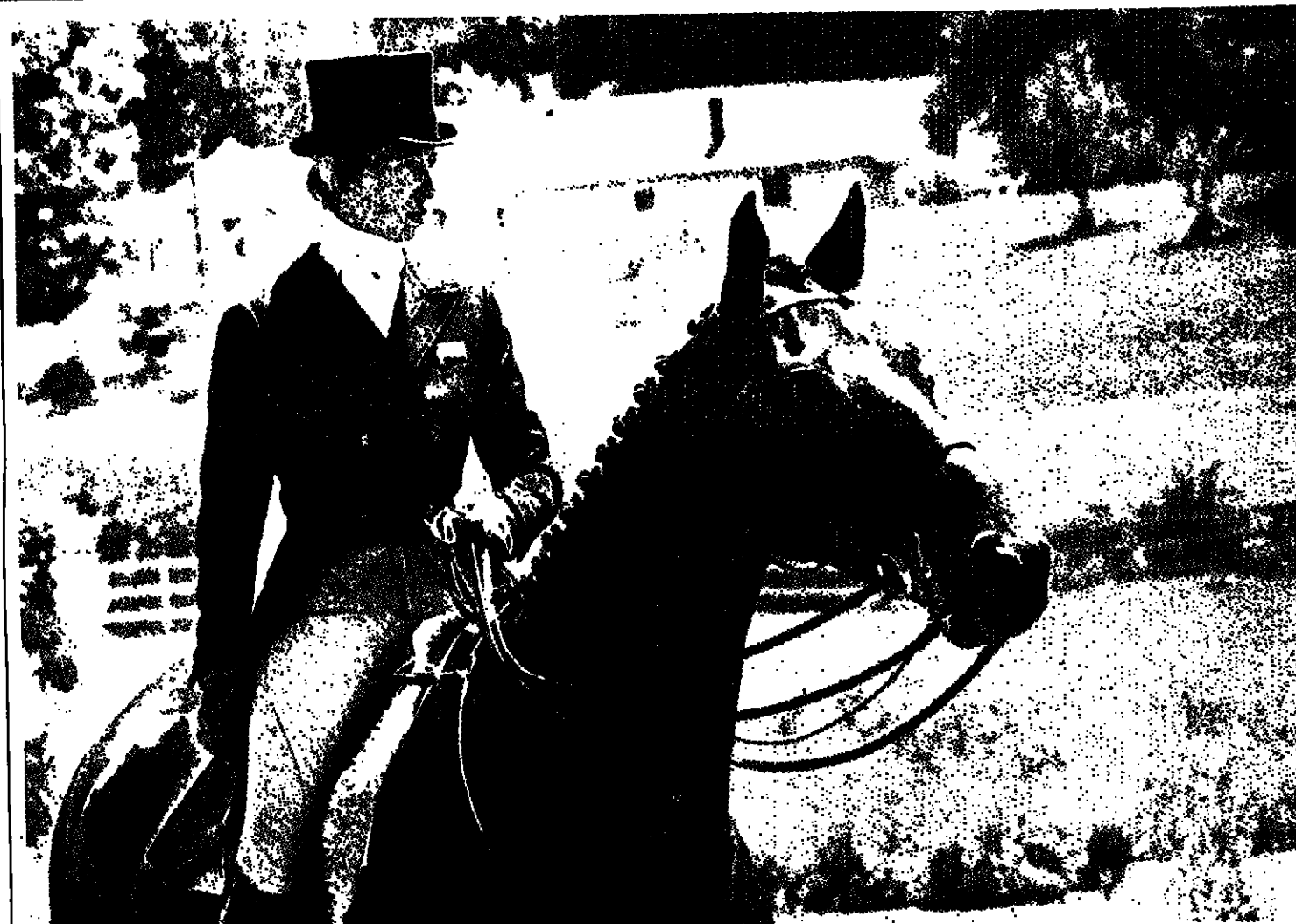
With the warning that the situation remains highly fluid in these hectic days leading up to the finale, informed sources here depict the present state of play as follows:

There will be a final declaration enumerating 10 principles, followed by specific agreements on the three major "baskets," or topics, of the conference: basket one, security; basket two, scientific, technological, and economic cooperation; basket three, freer movement of people, ideas and information. There is a fourth basket regarding what form the follow-up to the CSCE should take.

Of the 10 principles, the one that is the most important to the Soviet Union is the third, the inviolability of frontiers. This was the Soviets' main purpose in calling for the CSCE: to get final, solemn Western acknowledgement that the frontiers Moscow and the East Europeans obtained as the result of World War II cannot be changed.

As things now look, this principle will stand. But the Western contention is that inviolability does not mean immutability. So, in principle one, which deals with sovereignty, there will be provision for changing frontiers peacefully, in accordance with international law, and by agreement. Moscow has agreed to such a provision, which would go further than what the West Germans were able to obtain in their treaties with East European states and would technically leave the door open for eventual German reunification. But the text of this provision has yet to be finally approved, and the question is whether the wording proposed by the Western countries means the same thing to the Russians as to the West.

In basket one, security, the British advocated, with the support of their allies, that military confidence-building measures such as notification of major troop movements and maneuvers be instituted. What specific measures will be taken is still the subject of active discussion. This is one of the areas the Soviets are under pressure to settle before getting a Western commitment to attend the summit.



Princess Anne during horse trials in Massachusetts

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

## When the princess walked out on the gentlemen of the press

By Stewart Dill McBride  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Haitilton, Massachusetts

Princess Anne had a tougher time with the press than with the international horse trials. She wanted to be treated as "just one of the British team" here for the U.S. Open Horse Trial Championships. The news media wanted to cash in on a royal story.

The encounter between Princess and press came on June 26 after local pressmen had spent five days badgering for an interview with Princess Anne and her husband Capt. Mark Phillips.

Before the meeting, Edward Glover of the British Embassy insisted "this will be a press conference with all the British team, not just Princess Anne and Captain Phillips. When the Princess is home she is treated differently. She does not normally make herself available to the press so please don't stick a camera in her face."

"When she is competing, she is a member of a team and wants to be treated that way," stressed Mr. Glover who said the meeting was to be a "notepad only" occasion with no cameras or microphones.

The British equestrian team met the press at a Hamilton country estate. The Princess was dressed informally in a red and white striped jersey, blue tennis shoes and a pair of worn corduroys threaded with a brass-buckled leather belt. Captain Phillips stood at attention, also in blue corduroys, a beige shirt with the sleeves rolled to his biceps. A green tweed cap was tucked under one arm.

Neither smiled. They stood with their arms folded as Col. William Lithgow introduced the team and then pronounced: "You are all now invited to mix informally."

The press momentarily balked. It was a setting they were not familiar with. An informal but posh press conference with a Princess in corduroys.

"The Princess was clearly not comfortable with a crowd of reporters."

A woman reporter ventured forward and meekly peeped "Your Highness." The press conference was over before getting a Western commitment to attend the summit.

engulfed the royal couple, leaving the rest of the British team standing on the fringes.

"You can put away your notepads or leave, because this is off the record," said Princess Anne.

The press protested. A heated discussion of the ground rules followed and the notetaking continued.

Asked why she disliked the American press she responded, "I'll tell you that tomorrow after I've read the papers."

"Let's put it this way, everything I've read so far has been a copy of every falsification I've ever seen."

Another reporter observed that "with inflation and the falling pound many Americans fear Britain may be slipping down the drain. What sort of solutions do you see?"

"What an amazing question! Do you really expect me to answer that?" the Princess retorted.

"Yes, I do," the reporter replied. She thought and then said, "Well . . . I don't think we're slipping that fast. There's hope for us yet."

The dialogue then turned to the horse trials and her decision to bring her 8-year-old gelding Arthur of Troy instead of Goodwill. She spoke more easily.

Capt. Phillips stood on her right looking over her shoulder as she fielded the flurry of questions.

Two reporters began to query the 26-year-old officer of 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards. "What sort of professional rivalry is there between you and your wife?" somebody asked.

The captain smiled. "It's only natural to have one. Obviously Princess Anne and I are competing against each other. Someone has got to win."

Which of you is the better rider? He paused. "You don't expect me to answer that, do you?"

Do you have any trouble getting time off from the Army to compete in horse trials?

"Obviously the two do conflict. But somehow we muddle along. Actually I've had less free time to myself than before I was married because of extra obligations."

With an impish grin a reporter asked, "Do you expect Prince Charles will have any nephews or nieces in the near future?"

He broke into a broad smile. "That's a rather leading question, don't you think?"

Captain Phillips turned toward his wife as the volume of conversation between her and the press mounted. A reporter was asking if she thought her royal birth had any effect on the trial judges' scoring.

"It probably works out about even in the end. And after a while a rider probably just becomes another number to them."

The press's post-Watergate irreverence for privilege was reflected by a well-dressed newsmen in front who asked why she wanted to be treated like everyone when "by accident of birth" she was not like everyone else?

At this point the British hosts stepped in. But neither side was ready to disengage and Princess Anne had no intention of backing down.

She came back with, "Why do you treat me any differently? Do I have horns sticking from my head? Do I talk any differently than the other girls? Do I look any different?"

An American representing a London paper shouted from the back of the crowd, "The \$44,000 you are paid every year, doesn't that make you different?"

Her face flushed beneath her mignon and she said, "I want to be treated as normal. Think about that." At that point she and Captain Phillips walked out. The team photograph scheduled to be taken by the adjacent backyard swimming pool was cancelled.

"I thought we had planned everything so well. It was all buttoned up," sighed Colonel Lithgow afterwards.

"She'll talk to you all night about her horse or whether this is a better course. But she feels strongly that this sort of expedition is not a royal tour and people should respect that."

The press remained behind a bit flabbergasted by the royal couple's walkout. Reporters continued to blither over whether it was their rude questions or the Princess' quick temper which precipitated the clash.

One photographer grumbled about not getting the picture he needed. He sighed as he left the tent. "You might say it was a hot night in Toledo."





Nazara, Portugal

The beaches are left to the fishermen

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

## Algarve near deserted Tourist famine hits Portugal

By Helen Gibson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon  
Political uncertainties here have dealt a heavy blow to one of Portugal's main sources of foreign income.

With luxury hotels empty and sandy beaches deserted, the country has awaked to another summer without tourists.

"1974 was bad enough, but 1975 looks catastrophic," said one Lisbon restaurant owner. "And without tourists, Portugal is dead."

In 1975, 4 million vacationers spent some \$500 million in Portugal, making tourism this country's second largest source of foreign exchange after emigrants' remittances. Then came 1974, with an outbreak of cholera and a revolution. Thousands of tourists canceled.

The Algarve region, mostly confined to the south of the country, has been hit hard.

Now, despite the sunny summer weather and an intensive six-month publicity campaign by the Portuguese tourist office, Lisbon hotels like the Sheraton remain virtually empty. In Estoril, the Riviera-style resort near Lisbon, the famous Palace Hotel is 70 percent down on its usual earnings. With its marble pillars and crystal chandeliers, it was once the oasis for Europe's aristocratic refugees, who often paid for their stays with the diamonds and rubies they had managed to bring with them. Today, the Palace looks more like a deserted film set.

The hardest-hit area is the southern Algarve. With its hundred miles of golden

beaches, this region relies on the vacationer for 80 percent of its income. More than 200,000 of its workers are involved in the tourism industry.

In desperation, four-star luxury hotels here are offering rooms with full board for \$10.50 a day instead of the usual \$40, and throwing in several days of free rent-a-cars as an added attraction. In a medium-bracket hotel, tourists can find rooms with breakfast and dinner for \$3.

These rock-bottom prices have been to no avail. Contract after contract has been canceled by American and European travel agencies, who have switched their block reservations to countries they consider more politically stable. One of the Algarve's best hotels when recently visited was found to have only two guests amid the 200 employees, and a deficit that was running at \$2,400 a day.

Some of the remaining hotel industry has gone to the Algarve's construction business. Two years ago, holiday villas and apartments were rising like mushrooms and being immediately snapped up by European buyers. Today, the prevailing rash of hammer and sickles painted everywhere and the numerous communist demonstrations have inspired little confidence in Europeans looking for vacation homes. Construction is consequently almost at a standstill.

In fact, Portugal's internal convulsions — two counter-coups since the left-wing military coup 14 months ago — have only mildly affected the tourist. Apart from a 30 percent increase in prices, the worst mishaps to befall the holidaymakers have been strikes that in May closed hotels and restaurants for periods of 24 hours, leaving tourists with unmade beds and without food.

## SALT: playing nuclear chess

By Kenneth W. Gatlund  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Thorny questions affecting the balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States must be solved if the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) are to make headway when they are resumed in Geneva July 2.

The talks have been delayed 10 days at Moscow's request to allow both sides to find compromise positions on the difficult problem of verifying whether a missile in its silo has a single or a multiple warhead.

So far Moscow has opposed on-site inspection of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and both superpowers rely on spy satellites to police arms-limitation agreements.

The U.S. negotiating position already has been seriously undermined by the speed with which the Soviets have developed a new family of powerful ICBMs — the SS-16, 17, 18, and 19. Unless the size, power, and number of multiple, independently targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV) warheads can be restricted, these large missiles could give the Soviets overwhelming superiority.

It already is apparent that the understanding reached between President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in Vladivostok last November (setting guidelines for the SALT 2 negotiations) contained many loopholes.

It decreed that neither superpower should have more than 2,400 strategic land-based, airborne, and submarine nuclear delivery systems — of which no more than 1,320 should have MIRVs. But the weight of thermonuclear explosives that these missiles can carry was not defined.

The evidence suggests that the U.S. has been badly upstaged by a massive Soviet arms drive of which the Defense Department repeatedly has warned while Congress apparently has remained unallentive.

The big SS-16, of which 10 already are deployed in silos in the U.S.S.R., is capable of launching a single 50-megaton "city buster" warhead or eight MIRVs in the megaton range. This can be only a first-strike weapon to knock out the U.S. ballistic deterrent force of 1,000 Minuteman, 54 Titan-2 ICBMs, and other key strategic targets.

The three-stage SS-16, the only solid propel-

lant ICBM in the bunch, could be developed both as a fixed-site and land-mobile rocket.

It remains to be seen if the Soviets are prepared to press home the full advantage of MIRV warheads.

If they do, the U.S. may be forced into a costly reequipping program of its own, which could include:

- Expansion of the Trident submarine program with missiles of 4,200 nautical mile range.

- Production of the B-1 supersonic bomber plus, possibly, the Boeing air-launched cruise missile.

- Production of the 150,000-pound MX intercontinental ballistic missile. (Total cost of the M-X program is put at \$13 billion.)

The scale of the problem should become clearer in the coming weeks. Already the strategic arms available to both sides have "overkill" capability and, despite Moscow's obvious determination to gain an advantage in thermonuclear firepower, everyone expects that the Kremlin will be prepared to take the throw weight of the MIRV missiles into the SALT 2 formula.

Even so, there are a number of snafus problems. How does one compare the throw weight of bombers with that of missiles? If bombers and missiles are counted in the total, does one include the Soviets' Bakhin supersonic bomber? The Soviets deny the Bakhin has an intercontinental application, but it could reach parts of the U.S. if refueled in the air.

On the other hand, the Soviets are aggressive of the B-1, which can hedge-hop a approach its target at high altitude and at more than twice the speed of sound. If the B-1 is put into production the Soviets are likely to feel compelled to back a massive new drive in ground-to-air defenses.

Therefore, the B-1, carrying up to 87 conventional bombs, could become part of the trade-off against Soviet concessions in heavyweight missiles.

Another bargaining counter in the U.S. negotiators is the AGM-80A air-launched cruise missile (ALCM), which Boeing is developing to provide the B-1 with stand-off capability. Designed to fly up to 1,500 miles after release from the mother plane, the subsonic ALCM will fly the last 50 miles to its target below the radar screen at a height of only 50 feet.

## French press: days of gloom

By John Cadman  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris  
French newspapers are in trouble. Only Le Monde, the most serious and best of the dailies, is making money.

The reasons why lie in a combination of circumstances. Newspaper costs have risen 80 percent since 1973. The economic recession has cut advertising revenue by as much as 30 percent, and increased rates have caused advertisers to back away. Wages are up between 20 and 30 percent in the last two years.

And, because most Paris newspapers are delivered by hand rather than by machine, the newsstand, a rise in postal rates has worsened an already bad situation. A six-week strike last fall by postal employees was prohibitively costly for the papers.

Some papers are simply going under. Last year the left-wing Combat and the Gaullist La Nation folded. The government stepped in to give financial aid to La Croix on the political right and to the communist daily L'Humanite to offset the increased cost of newsprint, which may go up another 5 to 10 percent shortly, according to reports from Finland.

What are newspaper owners doing about it?

The owner of the Parisien Libere has tried to drop his regional editions and concentrate on a new tabloid for Paris alone. The communist-dominated print union has occupied his printing plant in central Paris for the last six weeks, but he has had varying success

at getting the paper printed in Belgium and in a Paris suburb.

Paris has been without newspapers twice in the last six weeks because of one-day strikes by printers protesting threatened layoffs. The situation has even led to a murder. Bernard Cabanes, a senior editor with Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, was fatally injured by a bomb at his home outside Paris when he was mistaken for the office of Parisien Libere, who has the same name.

Almost everyone connected with the French press seems deeply troubled these days. At France-Soir, a popular daily, journalists are up in arms at not having been consulted over the assignment of a new chief by their parent company. A sizable chunk of Le Figaro has been put up for sale, but without any takers far. The future of L'Aurore also may be in doubt once its aged owner, industrialist Marcel Boussac, no longer is on the scene.

There seem only two encouraging signs in this otherwise gloomy picture. One is that Paris is still in business. Indeed, it is offering spaces last week to the best of the Portuguese socialist paper Republica. The other sign is that Le Monde is still selling well, even at its price of more than 20 cents a copy.

There is little complacency, however, among Le Monde employees over the good fortunes of their colleagues on competing papers. It has been proved conclusively that France that once a newspaper closes, the majority of its readers do not switch to another paper. Instead they switch on radio or television.

## Romania seeks to broaden international relations

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna  
Romania, ever concerned not to have all its eggs in one basket, wants still more links outside the communist world. It seeks to forge a general community of interest among small and medium-sized countries with no ideological affiliation.

A member of the Soviet alliance, it also is urging adjustment of Warsaw Pact priorities to the mood of

East-West detente and demanding greater assistance within Comecon (the East-bloc trading community) for less-economically developed members such as Romania itself.

Romania's recent moves on the international front have included:

- Improved contacts with Bulgaria (a frequent critic of Romania's reserved bloc attitudes), including an agreement to speed up joint construction of a Danube power station.

- Negotiations with gov-

ernments and firms in Austria and Britain both to expand trade and to promote bilateral companies for joint ventures in the metallurgical, power, and oil industries.

- In Latin America, a partnership with Ecuador, providing Romanian experience and equipment in prospecting and exploiting Ecuadorian oil fields in return for oil.

- A request to close friend and neighbor Yugoslavia to back Romania for observer status at the next summit

meeting of nonaligned powers.

All these moves are part of Romania's increasing endeavors to diversify and broaden its international relations and to advance the claim that smaller and medium countries, as well as the developing nations and the nonaligned, should not be excluded by the superpowers from the solution of major international conflicts and affairs.

The world economic and energy crises, the Romanians insist, call for new

approaches and a new system of international cooperation in which the views and needs of the smaller and weaker nations are better taken into account.

These ideas have been extended to such a far-away state as North Korea, whose leader Kim Il Sung visited Bucharest last month. The visit produced predictable reaffirmation of Romanian support for Mr. Kim's proposals for reunification of the two Koreas and withdrawal of the UN peace-keeping forces.

But the special political weight the Romanians attached to the occasion was apparent in their media comment and in the treaty signed by Mr. Kim and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

This is a very different accord from the customary style of communist treaties. It has no military clause, which is geographically understandable.

But it is unique in stressing basic principles which nowhere figure in the Warsaw Pact treaty network — the autonomy and independence of (communist) parties and of states, and a community of interest based on the kind of neutralism Romanians exert in issues like the Sino-Soviet rift and the Middle East and on cooperation with developing and noncommunist states.

On the recent renewal of the Warsaw Pact, Romania again emphasized proposals that both it and NATO be dismantled and military blocs dissolved as further logical steps in detente.

Meanwhile, it said, the Soviet alliance should give greater priority to developing equal political and economic cooperation which now is more important than the military aspects of the treaty.

Bucharest's present activity and evident anxiety seem to stem in part from acute disappointment at continued delay over the trade agreement with the United States, including the most-favorable-nation clause first promised by former President Richard M. Nixon in 1969.

The agreement, signed April 2, immediately encountered opposition in the U.S. Congress, which is deferring ratification because of Romania's failure to bring its emigration policies into line with the requirements of the 1974 Trade Act.

Germans as well as Jews are involved, and where the latter are concerned, Romanian procedures over the years have been as restricted as the Soviet Practices which first made the issue a factor in determining U.S. trade policy vis-a-vis the communist states.

Romania, echoing the Soviet line that emigration has nothing to do with trade, has so far given no more than vague assurances that "humanitarian cases" will be handled sympathetically.

## Oil threat

By Reuter

The Hague  
Officials from seven countries bordering the North Sea have decided to set up a special group to study how to protect offshore oil rigs and gas pipelines from terrorist attack and sabotage.

Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredeling, speaking at a one-day conference on protection of North Sea installations, warned that such installations were highly vulnerable to attack.

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# Asia

## Peking charges Moscow with 'wild ambitions' in S.E. Asia

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

In the strongest expression yet of its concern about Soviet intentions in Southeast Asia, China this week accused Moscow of harboring "wild ambitions" that threaten peace in the region.

The attack came from Teng Hsiao-ping, the highest-level Chinese leader to appear regularly in public now that Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai restrict their activities for reasons of age and health. It was delivered at a banquet given in the cavernous Great Hall of the People for visiting Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj, who Tuesday co-signed a communique formally establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In an apparent reference to the rumored interest of the Soviets in establishing a naval base at the U.S.-built complex at Cam Ranh Bay in South Vietnam, Mr. Teng charged that Moscow "insatiably seeks new military bases in Southeast Asia."

Consistent with the Chinese style, Mr. Teng did not mention the Soviets by name, even though he left no doubt which country he was talking about. By seeking new military bases and sending its naval ships into the Indian and West Pacific Oceans, Mr. Teng said, Moscow is "posing a menacing threat to the peace and security of the Southeast Asian countries."

"The specter of its expansionism now haunts Southeast Asia as it hankers for converting this region into its sphere of influence some day," he charged.

Replying to Mr. Teng's remarks Premier Kukrit indicated he shared at least some of China's concern about the Soviet Union. "Efforts to establish hegemony and spheres of influence have not declined, and the countries of Southeast Asia continue to have to oppose all manner of subversion from outside," he said.

Hegemony has become a code word for accusing the Soviets of military expansionism. Consistent with the Chinese concern about

the Soviet Union's moving into the vacuum left by the Americans, Mr. Teng did not offer one word of praise or even comment about Thailand's call on the U.S. to close all its bases in that country by March, 1975. It was yet another indication that China will accept a U.S. military presence in Asia as long as it helps to inhibit the Soviet Union.

In his speech, Premier Kukrit broadly hinted that he expects China also will not interfere in Thailand's internal affairs now that diplomatic relations are being established. He endorsed the principle of "noninterference, in either direct or indirect forms, in the internal affairs of each other." This appeared to be a reference to certain statements by Chinese leaders that China is dutybound to support revolutionary movements that express the will of the people.

During the mid-1960s, Thai revolutionary organizations based in China were given extensive publicity by the Chinese press. Peking still is accused of allowing a Thai revolutionary movement's radio station to operate in Yunnan Province in southwest China.

Premier Kukrit and his large entourage are scheduled to fly to Yunnan Thursday. The rationale for his one-day visit to Yunnan is that that province is the home of many Chinese citizens of Thai origin.

The opposite situation holds true in Thailand, where there are 4 million Chinese, most of them well integrated with the overall population of 35 million. Once diplomatic relations are formalized, some 420,000 stateless Chinese in Thailand will be forced to choose between Thai citizenship and that of the People's Republic of China.

Diplomatic ties between Thailand and Taiwan already have been severed. The staff of the Taiwan Embassy in Bangkok has been given a month to close up shop and go home. However, trade and investment links between Taiwan and Thailand will continue, just as they have continued with most of the other countries that have recognized the People's Republic of China recently.

## Korea: would U.S. go nuclear?

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—After 10 days during which the determination of the United States to defend South Korea was asserted, explained, and reassured four times by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and once each by President Ford, his press officer Ron Nessen, and Secretary of Defense James B. Schlesinger, some diplomats may have been inclined last weekend to quote Hamlet's "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

The comment implied that the plethora of administration assurances—in the wake of the collapse of South Vietnam and Cambodia—might cover inner uncertainties in the minds of American leaders concerning North Korean intentions.

American analysts, however, noted that the warnings from U.S. leaders was not based on any particular new sign of North Korean aggression. Rather, the North Korean President, Kim Il Sung, the North Korean President, is unpredictable and is known to regard the reunification of Korea as the central aim of his life, he is thought to be restrained now by several hard facts:

• During his visit earlier this month to Communist China the fiery toast he offered at his first official banquet was answered by Chinese officials with pronounced emphasis on "peaceful" reunification. And President Kim thereupon changed his tune.

He later told Japanese journalists that the "objective conditions" for reunification were not right at present.

• Despite the rigorous efforts he has imposed on his people, North Korean armed forces, based on a population only half as great as South Korea's 22 million, remain distinctly

South, which are backed by about 40,000 U.S. troops.

Reinforcing these points, the analysts add, the U.S. Government has in the past two weeks received repeated official and unofficial assurances from Peking that the Chinese would not back North Korea in any military adventure.

While the succession of public statements about Korea seems less alarming in this perspective, the accompanying news conferences elicited from the President and Secretary of State disclosures about what seem to be major shifts in U.S. nuclear weapons policy.

Dr. Schlesinger at his news conference on June 20 disclosed that in addition to the tactical nuclear weapons the U.S. keeps in this country and in Europe it has a nuclear arsenal in South Korea. He said it would be used, "if circumstances were to require," namely an overwhelming North Korean attack.

President Ford at his news conference on the White House lawn June 25 did not rule out first-strike use of tactical nuclear weapons in Korea or elsewhere. Instead, he said: "We have a strong deterrent force, strategically and tactically, and of course those forces will be used in a flexible way."

Press Secretary Nessen later insisted that the President did not intend to make new policy with these statements, by leaving open the possibility the U.S. might be first to use nuclear weapons. All past presidents, he said, had insisted on maintaining flexibility regarding nuclear weapons use.

But it was the impression among some close observers that in their anxiety to ensure the defense of South Korea Dr. Schlesinger and the President had moved away from past policies, which insisted the U.S. would never use nuclear weapons first, toward a policy that threatens possible first use of tactical nuclear weapons.



Panmunjom: American military policeman keeps wary eye on Korean guards

## Park tightens hold on S. Korea

### Citing danger of attack, President clamps down on press, students, and religious workers

By David Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul—The communist victory in South Vietnam has had a significant emotional effect on South Korea, and President Park Chung Hee has capitalized on it to the greatest possible extent.

Using the fear of an attack from North Korea as justification, the South Korean leader has tightened controls over his domestic opponents in recent weeks. At the same time, given the overwhelming concern that many South Koreans feel for national security, some of Mr. Park's critics have grown more willing than they were previously to accept limits on individual freedoms. But the hopes that some of them had for the opening of a constructive "dialogue" with the Park government have proven ill founded.

Others among the critics who would like to continue an open struggle against the government now seem more discouraged than they had been at any time over the past several years. They have all but given up hope that the United States Government or Congress will exert any pressure on Mr. Park to loosen his grip.

"There is now a feeling that there is little we can do," said a foreign missionary who has worked closely with the young Roman Catholic priests who seemed to be such a threat to the government just a few months ago.

"Most people feel that if they campaign against the system now it will contribute to disunity and benefit the communists," said a leading opposition politician.

Several university professors who openly accused the government of using the Indo-China debacle and resulting fears as a club against the opposition have been forced out of their jobs.

A handful of Protestant ministers who have been working to improve conditions among slum dwellers and ill-paid factory workers are under intense surveillance and pressure from the police and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. In government briefings they sometimes are accused of being tools of the communists.

Four Korean Presbyterian ministers who have dedicated themselves to helping the urban poor have been on trial under "subversion" charges. The West German Protestant organization which gave the money that supposedly was embezzled by expressed its belief in the honesty of the four ministers. A lawyer from the World Council of Churches denounced the government's stigmatized trial as a farce. But apparently

The Dong-A Ilbo, South Korea's largest and most influential newspaper, has been reduced to virtual impotence, thanks to government pressure that has forced important advertisements to withdraw their patronage.

The thousands of university students who at one time or another have demonstrated against the government are being told that they must undergo intensified military training because of the threat from the North. There is increasing concern that the military training program will be used by the government as one more means of exerting control over student organizations and activities.

A standing committee of Catholic bishops announced in May that the bishops would attempt to "avoid confrontation with the government and would instead seek a dialogue." But the only effect this seems to have had has been to subdue the young priests.

"There has been no real dialogue," said a Catholic church leader who was quoted recently, along with some other community leaders, to a briefing by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

"They gave us a briefing and a very good lunch," he said. "They did not ask for our views."

"Then President Park came and said hello to us," he said. "The next day the papers said it was a dialogue."

"Our real concern is that the government will allocate people to the point where they don't care what happens to the country," said a church leader.

"People will become so passive that they will be vulnerable to a kind of psychological infiltration," he said. "I think this applies particularly to the young people who did not experience the war."

# Soviet Union

## Soviet space chiefs elated by Salyut success

By Kenneth W. Gatland  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London—The two "forgotten" cosmonauts, still orbiting the earth in the three-room Salyut 4 space station, set a new Soviet space record June 23 exceeding the flight duration of the Soyuz 17 crew—the first boarding party—who were in space for 29 days, 13 hours, 20 minutes.

Soviet space chiefs are elated by the apparent success of this latest mission as a curtain raiser for next month's meeting of U.S. and Soviet astronauts in the Apollo-Soyuz test project 140 miles above the earth.

Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk and flight engineer Vitaly Sevastianov, cosmonauts who reached the station in the Soyuz 18 ferry May 25, have been able to extend the experiments of the previous occupants by making detailed observations of the sun using a powerful solar telescope, observing geological features on earth, and growing peas and onions in a "cosmic garden."

They also have measured gas, plasma, and meteoroid particles in space.

Amateur radio operators in Europe tuned to the Salyut frequency have been listening to regular broadcasts from the station. Sven Grann, reporting from Sollentuna, Sweden,

says, "There is lots of talk about the solar telescope, spectrographs, and protuberances on the sun." (Novosti, the Soviet press agency, reports that the solar telescope is being used to investigate physical processes in active areas of the sun's surface and the solar atmosphere.)

Morale aboard the station is good. On one occasion the crew roared with laughter in a communications session with mission control.

Salyut 4 is in a nearly circular orbit, some 220 miles up. All its on-board systems are reported to be working normally.

Mission control is laying great stress on research projects aboard which are "preparing the way for flights lasting many months." In time the Soviets say they will use higher plants and chlorella to generate oxygen for cosmonauts to breathe while absorbing carbon dioxide.

The crews have been trying out a system for condensing water evaporated by both men and plants within the station, up to a limit of about one liter per man per day. They used the recycled water for drinking and preparing food.

Cosmonauts Klimuk and Sevastianov brought with them replacement films and a whole range of experimental subjects. Little has been said, as yet, of photographing the

earth's natural resources, but the third day of the mission was spent loading cameras and setting up basic equipment.

On the night of May 28 the station was hit by a laser beam projected from a Soviet ground station as part of a program for developing high-accuracy satellite-tracking and distance-measuring systems.

European observers thought the flight

would end after 30 days but that there was a possibility it might continue for 45 days.

[A high-ranking Soviet space official said it was possible the two Salyut-4 cosmonauts would still be in orbit at the time of the Soviet-American space linkup in the middle of next month, Reuter reported from Moscow.]

Even so it will be a long time before the Soviets can match America's space record. The last Skylab crew was in space for 84 days.

## The Kremlin backs up Mrs. Gandhi

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—Strong and unqualified support is being given by Moscow to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the face of her current political crisis. Soviet commentators are stressing the peril from what they term right-wing reaction in India. They fear that if Mrs. Gandhi were to leave the political stage it would be a big setback for the Soviet position in Asia.

The aim of Mrs. Gandhi's unprecedented measures, as Moscow sees it, was to cool an overheated political atmosphere.

While Moscow has no ideological objection

to the steps taken by the Indian Prime Minister, it is realized that they can be only a short-term palliative. Therefore even Moscow hopes that these measures will not be prolonged.

Were that to happen, the Soviets worry that the backlash, when it comes, would quickly and completely sap the power of Mrs. Gandhi, making it awkward for the Soviets to maintain unqualified support for her.

The Soviets had been growing increasingly uneasy as Mrs. Gandhi came under fire from opposition political elements. In Moscow's view these elements are too bound up with the American, or pro-Western, lobby in India, and were they to succeed in unseating Mrs. Gandhi they would have switched the country to the Sino-American sphere of influence.



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# Africa

## High costs modify apartheid

By Humphrey Tyler  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
The cost of operating "apartheid" in a time of world economic crisis and inflation is forcing South Africa's white minority government to modify its policies.

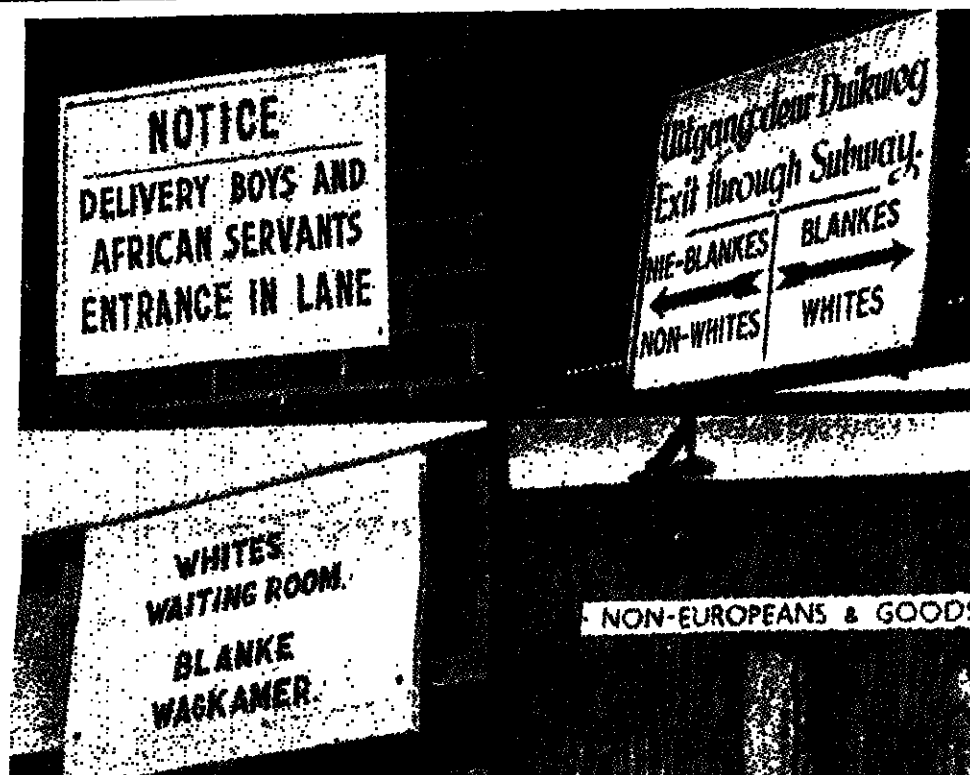
The system of duplicating many state services and public facilities — an inherent part of the apartheid program to keep the races apart — is being reviewed. The government has announced that in the future, "any legislation that could have a cost-raising effect" should be "re-examined."

At present it looks as though South Africa might end the year with the highest inflation rate of any industrialized country in the world, with the exception of Britain and Australia. This despite the fact that South Africa is remarkably rich in gold and uranium and other raw materials and has a huge and relatively cheap black labor force.

Much of the inflation is imported, as with other countries. But a lot of it is homegrown. In addition to the enormous cost of "running" apartheid, labor mismanagement in general contributes — especially the restricted use of black labor to "protect" white workers.

Mutterings from white workers, the very people the government is supposed to be "protecting," are getting louder as costs escalate and money dwindles in value.

In response, the government has announced a full-scale attack on inflation. It will be directed by a committee of cabinet ministers who will be advised by senior government



Street signs in South Africa

UPI photo

officials as a private commercial leaders. And it will contain a series of plans for the more efficient use of labor — black and white — and an extension of special training schemes for all races in all areas of the country.

The government has even told those white trade unions and employers who have previously closed their doors to black workers that if they do not now accept blacks voluntarily the government will force them to do so by legislation or some other means.

This has already happened in the motor trade, where garage owners and the trade unions came to a closed shop agreement that

prevented any white journeyman from training a black apprentice. The result: No black motor mechanics, a shortage of staff in general — and soaring repair prices and shoddy workmanship.

The government now has opened its own trade school where black mechanics are trained, and, after a trade test, allowed to work where they want. In theory, these black mechanics, who are not tied by the closed shop agreement, will train more blacks and the whole apartheid situation in the industry will necessarily break down within a few years.

There are numerous examples in almost every area of society of waste running into millions of dollars a day because of the apartheid duplication. Two buses run on many routes, one for the whites the other for the blacks. Two trains serve the same areas frequently, or, at least, the same trains have separate compartments for blacks and whites.

Many hospital services, including ambulance services, are duplicated so that "white" ambulances sometimes fail to pick up black patients, and vice versa.

has said he would boycott the ANC congress if the organization tries to hold one.

Thus it is clear that the soft-spoken, small-statured ANC chairman, Protestant Bishop Abel Muzorewa faces formidable problems in trying to hold his team together in the current sparring. Time and again, Salisbury rumors have claimed the bishop was on the way out as ANC leader, but he has proved durable as well as determined.

The bitterness between the ZANU and ZAPU factions erupted into violence recently. It also is assumed to cause great annoyance to Zambia's black President Kaunda, who along with South Africa's white Prime Minister John Vorster is anxious to see meaningful talks get under way lest further bloodshed occur.

## Obstacles litter black Rhodesians' path to the conference table

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia  
Divisions among Rhodesia's black African leaders are giving Ian Smith's white minority regime additional grounds (as he sees it) for delaying the holding of a constitutional conference on the country's future.

The African National Council (ANC), the umbrella organization representing Rhodesia's black nationalist organization, wants the conference held outside Rhodesia. Almost anywhere will do, it says, including neighboring black Botswana or adjacent white-ruled South Africa if Mr. Smith prefers that locale.

Not so, says Mr. Smith in effect. So crucial a parley about Rhodesia's future must be held in Rhodesia itself. His clear implication is that Rhodesia is a sovereign state, even if Britain and the black nationalists dispute this point.

Moreover, he argues, if the ANC leaders cannot negotiate black majority rule here, they will not be able to do it elsewhere either.

Underlying this controversy over conference locale, however, are other factors. The major one is that the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, a prominent member of ANC and also head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), is outside Rhodesia and at present cannot return without being back under British detention.

The ANC is not anxious to start talks with Mr. Smith without having Mr. Sithole on hand. But thus far the government has made it fairly clear that if the ZANU leader comes back, he faces jail again.

With Mr. Sithole kept at a distance, moreover, the stature of the rival Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) led by Joshua Nkomo inevitably is enhanced. Mr. Nkomo is regarded as more moderate. The circumstances are tempting for him to make a bid for power — or a deal with Mr. Smith. He vigorously denies such suggestions.

Still another black nationalist leader, James Chikerema, has been sniping at Mr. Nkomo from exile. And Enos Nkala, presently spokesman for the Sithole ZANU group in Rhodesia,

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## White extremism strengthens in South Africa

By Humphrey Tyler  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
A white extremist political party led by a scrawny, boarded political hard-liner named Dr. Albert Hertzog has made telling gains in two parliamentary by-elections in Afrikaans-speaking country districts. This is clear indication that conservative whites are nervous about attempts by Prime Minister John Vorster to liberalize some of the ruling Cape National Party government's policies.

Dr. Hertzog's party, called the "Herestig-Nasionale Party" (HNP), was formed by a group of National Party dissidents two years ago basically because they considered that the NP was "going soft" on race relations. The HNP claims to represent the "purified" principles of the original founders of the National Party, and its members are explicitly racist.

They oppose any form of racial integration, are appalled at the idea of different races using the same public facilities, and believe that not only is racial discrimination convenient for the white man, but declare that it is morally right as well.

In election after election, they have attracted votes from a hard core of right-wingers. But usually their representatives have suffered the humiliation of losing the monetary deposit all candidates must pay to run for election to Parliament because they failed to win the required fifth of the votes.

But last month in by-elections in two Transvaal Province constituencies, they not only retained their deposits, but garnered a much bigger share of the votes than they had had previously.

The National Party candidates in both contests lost support — although they were still able to win the seats reasonably comfortably.

The reason for the HNP advance is seen in remote country districts that Prime Minister Vorster is "going too fast" with social changes, including the desegregation of certain amenities, and that he is "selling out" the white man in nearby white-ruled Rhodesia.

## Lebanon: can new cabinet avert civil war?

By Joseph Fitchett  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Hope for an end to Lebanon's latest week of intercommunal fighting emerged last week as Premier-Designate Rashid Karami formed a six-man cabinet.

Mr. Karami and his prospective ministers were summoned to a meeting with Lebanese President Suleiman Franjleh after talks between the country's veteran politicians.

Their task was to form a government capable of turning around this country's quickening slide into civil war, and the growing intervention by forces outside Lebanon.

[Authoritative Washington sources said there is evidence that Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi's Libyan government, which heads an Arab "rejection front" opposed to a peaceful Arab-Israeli settlement, is spending up to \$1 million daily to fan the flames in Lebanon. Libya is believed supporting violence by Muslim leftist partisans and by snipers who rekindle the fighting during calm periods by shooting at both the leftists and their mainly Christian rightist adversaries.]

[Egyptian President Sadat has publicly charged that Colonel Qaddafi's intervention in Lebanon is aimed against his campaign for a negotiated peace with Israel.]

As many as 100 people were reported killed and several hundred wounded in the 24 hours of fighting here which led up to Premier-Designate Rashid Karami's announcement that a new government was imminent, following his day-long negotiations with President Suleiman Franjleh.

Mr. Karami appeared optimistic, for the first time in the crisis, as all major Christian leaders and Muslim representatives held a "reconciliation banquet" at the presidential palace. It was attended by the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam, who is back



AP photo

Phalangist youth opens fire from behind oil drum barricade during Beirut street fighting

for his third attempt to mediate in the current troubles.

Frequent secret telephone contacts between the Lebanese President and the Syrians in recent days have been reported by Nahar, a well-informed paper here.

The compromise formula is believed to be a small government, comprising between four and eight cabinet ministers, temporarily excluding both right-wing Phalangists, led by Pierre Jemayal, and the Socialist opposition, led by Kemal Jumblatt. After a month's cooling off, the government would be enlarged to include all factions. The government meanwhile would refrain from any legislation on matters affected by sectarian dispute here.

This formula, which has the assent of

influential former Christian President Camille Chamoun, appears to minimize the concessions being demanded from the Phalangists, who heretofore insisted on a role in any cabinet. Sunni Muslim leaders also have made conciliatory remarks about the Phalangists. Mr. Jumblatt was believed to have agreed to the formula in outline.

A government along these lines, it is thought, would be strong enough to circumscribe the spreading violence here. Lebanese security forces, which have intervened more actively, say they lack enough men to police Beirut — despite reliable reports that 2,000 soldiers have been transferred to the security forces.

Phalangist forces appeared to suffer heavy losses late Sunday when they mounted an offensive to link the main Christian area, Ashrafieh, to outlying Christian localities. Messages on the Phalangist walkie-talkie network could be overheard indicating serious casualties.

A general strike was in effect last Monday. Although the current unrest has lacked any specific anti-American overtones, the trickle of Americans leaving the city is rapidly growing. So far, there are no confirmed reports of foreign firms planning to move operations away from Beirut.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat has given a public

pledge of Palestinian noninterference in Lebanese affairs.

In a nationwide message carried on Beirut television recently, Mr. Arafat appealed for an end to the factional and sectarian fighting here for more than two months.

Emphasizing the Palestinians' anxiety to avoid getting involved in Lebanese affairs, Mr. Arafat stated that "the PLO has no opinion about the political system or social and economic policies Lebanon wishes to have for itself."

Mr. Arafat's statement received wide coverage in the government-controlled media here as well as the Beirut newspapers — an indication of official satisfaction.

The PLO leader's statement is a blow to Palestinian extremists, particularly the "rejection front" which is closely involved with Lebanese left-wing factions as part of its strategy of protracted confrontation. The "rejection front" wants to wreck current Middle East peace efforts.

Mr. Arafat's stand is the latest development in the growing confrontation between the PLO leadership and the front, led by the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine under George Habbash.

The degree of Mr. Arafat's authority remains to be demonstrated. Left-wing Lebanese newspapers have been reticent, and "rejection front" forces are bitterly critical of Mr. Arafat's stand.

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# Australia

## Culture boom spreads across Australia

By Ronald Vlekens  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia  
There has been nothing quite like it since the gold rush: the Australian man in the street has discovered culture.

Not many years ago any Australian male brave enough to admit enthusiasm for art, poetry, or opera was considered odd, if not eccentric.

But with the great influx of Italian, Greek, and other European immigrants and with the building of the famed Sydney Opera House, the traditional "he man" mystique is crumbling.

Not to be outdone by Sydney, every other state capital is building or has finished a cultural center of comparable, if not bigger, capacity. Melbourne's impressive multipurpose Arts Center is more than half finished; Adelaide's new Festival Hall is already in use; Perth's new concert hall is also in use; and Brisbane has a cultural building on the drawing boards.

But the biggest surprise connected with the culture boom is the rapidity with which Australians have swung from apathy (if not distaste) to enthusiasm toward the arts. The Australian Opera doubled box-office receipts from 1973 to 1974, filled an average 88 percent of seats, and needed less than a 50-percent subsidy compared with an 80 percent subsidy

in Hamburg, for example, which would be expected to be far ahead of Australia.

Bernd Benthaak, who has been producing opera here since 1970, says, "The Australian Opera is developing fast — artistically as well as in size. Regional opera companies are going ahead, too. Many fine Australian singers who've been working overseas think it worthwhile to come back here now. . . . That's never happened before."

The Australian Broadcasting Commission maintains six full-time symphony orchestras, a training orchestra, a choral group, and two show bands.

Names of visiting artists brought here by the broadcasting commission suggest an international who's who of celebrities. In one recent week American pianist Stephen Bishop, French pianist Michel Beroff, and Peruvian tenor Luigi Alva headed the list.

The Australian Ballet, virtually unheard of outside this country until the 1960s, made a coast-to-coast tour of the United States in 1971 with Rudolf Nureyev. Nureyev came to Sydney again in June; the also highly acclaimed Mikhail Baryshnikov has not long since left.

An exhibition of modern paintings from the New York Museum of Modern Art, which



Sydney Opera House: opera is catching on

arrived here in April, so far has drawn more than a quarter-million visitors, most of them waiting in long lines for half an hour or more. Local newspapers carried rave notices about the exhibition.

Many local artists, to their considerable surprise, now can make more money than sheep shearers. Barry Stern, proprietor of one of Sydney's leading commercial galleries, commented: "When I first started in Paddington (a Sydney suburb) there were three

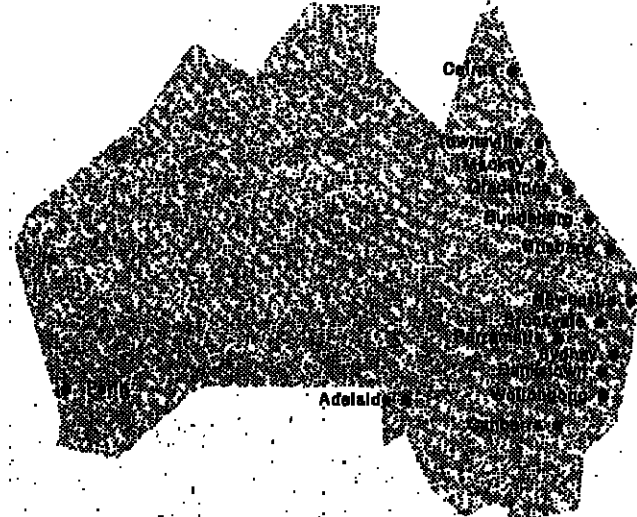
galleries. Now there must be more than 30. But Australians are chauvinistic buyers."

Chauvinistic or not, few Australians complained when the government paid \$2 million of the taxpayers' money for a painting for the national gallery. And in spite of the recession the Labor government's subsidy to the arts in 1974-75 was up 42 percent from the previous year to \$27 million — a payment that even 10 years ago would have bought Labor a ticket to the political wilderness.

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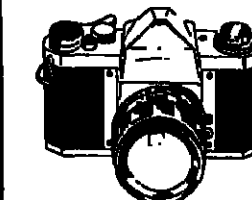
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## Food council meeting brings little hope to the hungry

By David Willey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Millions of hungry and undernourished people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America drew scant encouragement from the first meeting of a new United Nations body, the 36-member World Food Council, which ended in disarray here recently.

The council debates dissolved into bitter bickering between "have" and "have-not" countries. There was a conspicuous failure to provide the political persuasion necessary to get both developing countries and rich grain producers to modify domestic policies to take into account needs of the hungry.

A caucus of 22 have-not states protested American domination of the council secretar-

iat, whose three top posts are held by Americans. They also objected to what they termed paternalism in the food aid business and called for fair access to rich countries' markets in order to raise themselves out of subsistence level economies.

Less militant have-nots like Pakistan disagreed with more militant ones such as Senegal and Algeria, which seemed always ready for a public showdown.

The council's director, Dr. John Hannah, formerly of the U.S. Agency for International Development, received in effect a vote of "no confidence" from the hungry nations. His position now is considered untenable despite his impeccable credentials.

Dr. Addeke H. Boerma, retiring director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), struck the most positive note at the meeting. He blamed both developing and rich countries for the world food situation.

How far, he asked, are the developing countries prepared to make the internal policy changes necessary to reform agrarian structures and improve income distribution?

To the haves, Dr. Boerma asked the crucial question, "To what extent are the developed countries as a whole now prepared to open up their markets much more generally to the agricultural exports of developing countries?"

A personal disappointment to Dr. Boerma was the failure of the European Common Market to increase its contributions for the world's hungry this year, though the United States, Canada, and Australia have all done so.

Experts continue discussion this week in Rome on formation of the International Agricultural Development Fund, promised cash by the United States and rich Arab oil states. The fund's first year's budget is to be about \$1.25 billion, rising to \$5 billion a year by 1980.

If this sort of financing can be provided for agricultural investment in the third world it might provide the one bright spot on the world food horizon. But already France, Japan, the Soviet Union, and Italy have said they cannot contribute.

The WFC meeting showed there is little evidence yet of a universal reordering of priorities to cope with the world food problem.

## Red tape snarls women's conference

By Jo Ann Levine  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

The International Women's Year Conference has had to endure complaints of confusion, of lack of progress, and of political polarizations — such as those between China and the Soviet Union, Egypt and Israel — which have nothing to do with women.

Elizabeth Reid, who is an adviser to the Australian Prime Minister on domestic affairs and for the welfare of women, is — according to feminist Betty Friedman — the only really major voice that has emerged at this conference. She points out that the UN mode of operating causes more and more tensions: "It is very like a huge bureaucracy: If it is something straightforward, you will have more trouble doing it than you will doing something pointless."

Elizabeth Reid says it is usual in UN conferences for the traditional game to be played — delegates give set speeches, praise their own country, say nothing is wrong with it, and then display all their ancient hostilities.

The Australian delegation head also mentioned the lack of documentation services and the lack of translation services as factors slowing down the conference work.

One reason for the technical confusion here is that the conference was moved from its originally planned site in Bogota, Colombia to Mexico City only last October, and the Mexican Government has not had time nor supplied the full facilities for a conference.

At the nongovernmental Tribune, where space and organization are also problems, the confrontations have been more between radical and moderate groups. But many acknowledge that

there has been more direct dialogue at the Tribune on issues of concern to women than at the government conference.

Once the major countries had made their speeches at the governmental gathering, the business before the conference was more concrete and better focused.

"The World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, last year," said Eliza-

beth Reid, "was in total chaos and that conference was indeed in dire fear of falling apart."

"Women were not included in the population conference. Here they are the majority, and in many cases they have succeeded for the first time in saying to the politicians of their governments: 'If you want to raise political issues, show us how it relates to women.'"



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## Mob 'hit' perils U.S.-Cuba ties

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Alleged Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) plots to assassinate Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and the slaying of a Chicago crime-syndicate leader have derailed the movement toward reconciliation between Havana and Washington.

Although the setback is probably only temporary, there is little likelihood that there will be much action on reconciliation until the CIA issue is resolved. Currently, there are two congressional probes into the reported CIA-sponsored assassination attempts in the 1960s.

The slain Chicago gangster, Sam Giancana, figured in one of these alleged plots — reportedly first conceived in late 1960 and scheduled to be carried out in early 1961. It involved the hiring of a Cuban assassin to kill not only Dr. Castro, but his young brother Raul, and Ernesto Che Guevara, the Argentine-born close associate of Dr. Castro.

The plot was never carried out, but Washington sources say Giancana was the key figure in the plot.

His recent slaying is shrouded in mystery. One theory is, however, that it was somehow connected with the CIA probes now under way in Washington. Mr. Giancana was expected to testify soon before the Senate committee investigating intelligence activities.

According to this theory, Mr. Giancana had become a liability to the underworld. While the Senate committee was looking into CIA connections, it is thought underworld figures in Chicago were concerned that Mr. Giancana might disclose syndicate secrets during the investigation.

The Senate committee, it is understood, has substantial evidence that a CIA plot did in fact exist and that it was spawned in the final months of the Eisenhower administration in late 1960 and was due to be carried out in the first months of the Kennedy administration.

But Senate investigators are looking carefully at the alleged Castro assassination plot and others developed in late 1960 against Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina of the Dominican Republic and Dr. Francois Duvalier of Haiti.

General Trujillo's assassination on May 30, 1961, is thought to have had a tie-in with the CIA. But in the case of General Trujillo, evidence now has come to light suggesting that several earlier CIA-sponsored plots against the Dominican leader were worked out in late 1960.

The rationale behind this alleged CIA plotting remains elusive. Dr. Castro, a Cuban nationalist, was adopting a strongly anti-United States policy, while General Trujillo, in office for 30 years, enjoyed much support in the United States.

## Mrs. Peron: gravest crisis yet

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



President Peron: battle with labor

Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is on a collision course with the nation's powerful trade-union movement.

The issue is her veto of a massive 100 percent pay boost for the nation's workers. In taking the action late Saturday, she is risking a clash with the major Argentine labor group, the Confederacion General del Trabajo (CGT), which has long been the backbone of the Peronista movement she now heads.

The CGT had staged a general strike and mass demonstration in support of the demand for payment of the wage boost.

Mrs. Peron, arguing that the increases would fuel greater inflation and unemployment in an already troubled economy, went on nationwide radio and television to announce her rejection of the increase. She ordered an all-around increase of only 50 percent, effective last June 1, and called on the nation for austerity to get it through the present economic crisis.

"It seems the leaders of unions and political groups do not yet understand the difficulties we face," she said.

Labor Minister Ricardo Otero promptly resigned — a tipoff that labor would probably

resist Mrs. Peron's decree. Mr. Otero had strongly supported the 100 percent increase.

CGT leader Castillo Herreras rushed back to Buenos Aires from Geneva where he had been attending an International Labor Organization session. He called a general CGT meeting Monday to decide what action to take.

With the anniversary of her inauguration as President coming up July 1, Mrs. Peron faces her gravest crisis in the year she has been in office. The CGT has 3 million members and for 25 years has served as the underpinning of her late husband's political movement.

Without CGT support, Mrs. Peron will find the going increasingly difficult. Her political base is limited at best. Moreover, her closest advisers, including Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega, are bitterly disliked by labor and by many other Argentines. The CGT last week called for Mr. Lopez Rega's ouster.

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From page 1

## ★ Mrs. Gandhi's crackdown

Some papers expressed their disagreement with the censorship this past weekend by leaving some columns blank, but were thereafter forbidden to do that again.

Some of the papers appear to be deliberately refraining from publishing any photographs of Mrs. Gandhi, and one has pleaded in an editorial for more freedom. That is about the extent of visible protest from the press so far.

Mrs. Gandhi defended the censorship in a recent speech on the grounds that "some newspapers in the recent past had been spreading and writing all sorts of stories." The Prime Minister said she was sure the censorship would soon be lifted.

In addition to controlling the local press, the government has been heavily censoring outgoing news dispatches as well. One British newspaper who tried to file what he considered to be a factual, low-key dispatch this past weekend found that the government censor rejected about 90 percent of it. He was left with only a few lines considered acceptable for transmitting overseas.

Another correspondent who wanted to transmit quotations from an Indian newspaper editorial concerning the need for press free-



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist  
Prime Minister Gandhi

dom found that this was not permissible even though the editorial had appeared in the paper itself without being censored.

From page 1

## ★ Britain's future

What the businessmen fear is that a strict curb on prices could drive some enterprises to the wall.

Labour's left wing, however, and many unions expressed dismay and anger. Stalwarts of Labour's left, like former Industry Minister Eric Heffer, accused the government of reneging on the "social contract" — Prime Minister Harold Wilson's original policy of holding down wages through voluntary agreement.

While hoping for voluntary agreements between unions and management under the new 10 percent ceiling, Mr. Healey said he would propose legislation if these agreements failed to come within the limits he has imposed. Unions will not be penalized, but employers, whether public or private, will not be allowed to raise prices, nor will they be

subsidized should their wage settlements exceed 10 percent.

Labour's left wing and the more militant unions face a dilemma. If the left wing consistently votes against the government, it could force party moderates into a coalition with the Conservatives.

If the unions strike and thereby bring the economy to a halt, they could also cause a change of government. The result, from their viewpoint, could only be a reactionary coalition or a reactionary Conservative government.

Much as they dislike what Mr. Healey has done, do they really want to bring their own government down? Messrs. Wilson and Healey are gambling that when faced with the alternatives, the unions and the party's left wing will back down.

From page 1

## ★ Moscow and power vacuum

emergency powers in India and the jailing of leading members of the political opposition have shocked the capitals of the Western world, but have drawn only sympathy and support from Moscow.

Viewed from Peking (and from Washington as well) it is now in order to talk about a Moscow-New Delhi "axis." India seems drawing ever closer to the Soviet Union. Peking sees the danger of a new "domino theory" working in Asia. As the Chinese read it, Soviet influence, based firmly on India, could all too easily sweep eastward around the southern rim of Asia. Peking is naturally concerned at the prospect of being embraced by Moscow and its clients on north, west, and south. If Soviet naval units then obtained naval base rights at Cam Ranh Bay, Peking would indeed have occasion both to worry and to seek even friendlier relations than it yet enjoys with both Japan and the United States.

All of this is transforming the pattern of world relations. Sino-Soviet rivalry in Southeast Asia was foreseen as a long-term consequence of American withdrawal from Indo-China but few dreamed that it would come with the rush it has displayed. Moscow, as expected, has moved deftly though cautiously into the vacuum. But each move produces a higher decibel level of expressed concern in Peking.

A companion to all of this change of patterns in Asia is a continuing turn of Washington's face from Asia to Europe. Symptomatic is

news from Washington that the U.S. Marine Corps, which has been trained and organized for half a century for playing a primary role in the Pacific Ocean basin, is to be reorganized and retrained for a role in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean basins.

Symptomatic also is the fact that the top foreign policy issue in Washington today has nothing to do with Asia, but everything to do with Europe. It is the controversy over the "detente" policy toward the Soviet Union.

It still is the official policy. It is defended daily by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. But it is coming under increasing criticism in Capitol Hill.

The latest development in this mounting assault on official policy was the appearance in Washington of justly famous novelist Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. He came as a guest of George Meany of the AFL-CIO. And he made speech which in strongest possible terms identified "detente" as appeasement of Soviet tyranny. If Mr. Solzhenitsyn had his way, Washington would reopen the "cold war" and do its utmost (short, presumably, of nuclear war) to overthrow the present regime in Moscow, break up the Soviet empire, and liberate its captive peoples.

It seems probable that "detente" will become the prime foreign policy issue in the 1976 political campaign in the United States. It has replaced Asian policy, which has all but disappeared as a political issue. It is as though America has willed itself to forget Asia.

From page 1

## ★ Israel and U.S.A.

On nuclear weapons, Egypt, which has signed the treaty, has said that it will not ratify it unless the Israelis do likewise.

Mr. Schlesinger recalled that President Lyndon B. Johnson at the time of the original nonproliferation-treaty signature in 1968 had indicated the U.S. would seek Security Council action in support of any signatory who was threatened with nuclear aggression.

In 1964, President Johnson said that "nations that do not seek national nuclear weapons can be sure that if they need our

strong support against some threat of nuclear blackmail then they will have it."

President Ford in his interview denied reports that he had at a meeting with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinlit on Friday give him an "ultimatum" that the U.S. will "impose a settlement" if the Israelis did not negotiate one.

But he went on to say that the reassurance of U.S. Midwest policy is "no character" — "we are going to make a decision."

# United States

## Bumper harvest expected

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Latest signs point to record grain crops this year which would mean:

1. For shoppers: Lower prices next winter for eggs, corn-fed poultry, pork, and beef. Also greater availability of Japanese cars, Latin American bananas, and a variety of European goods purchased with foreign exchange from sales of U.S. agricultural goods abroad.

2. For many farmers: Ironically, lower incomes as their bumper corn and wheat crops flood markets and bring prices down.

3. For the hungry abroad: A greater chance of getting some surplus U.S. grain as it starts to pile up this fall.

As the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prepares its key July 10 report on this year's crop-production estimates, most signs such as weather and acres planted point to the record yields predicted earlier this year.

Previous USDA estimates were based on what farmers said they intended to plant. The

July report will be based on examination of crops in the fields.

"I think we're going to have a good crop," says Walter Goeppinger, chairman of the board of the National Corn Growers Association in Boone, Iowa.

But, he adds, "we've had tremendous losses from rain" in parts of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

But the excessive rains, which slow growth, have been the exception in most corn-growing areas. Normal weather favorable to growth has been the rule.

Similarly, in some wheat areas, excessive rains, even hail, have hurt crops in recent weeks, but most areas are doing well.

Dennis Roemer in Gove, Kansas, expects to get 45-to-50 bushels an acre on his wheat farm this summer "unless we keep having a lot of rain." Last year he got 38-to-40 bushels an acre when heavy rains, then a drought, hit his and many Midwestern farms.

Combined winter-planted (the larger portion) and spring-planted wheat production is estimated at a record-shattering 2 billion bushels, up from the previous record of 1.6 billion for the 1973-74 crop.

## Which should come first— jobs? Or the economy?

By Richard L. Strout  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Congress prepares to leave Washington for another 10-day recess with one of the sharpest economic issues in 40 years dividing the Democratic legislature from the Republican President.

"Congress has done nothing," asserted President Ford of the energy problem at a colorful outdoor press conference on the White House south lawn June 25.

"The all-time, record-breaking no-jobs President," shouted House Speaker Carl Albert, waving his arms on the floor of the House and denouncing his former colleague, President Ford, for allegedly obstructing job recovery.

The issue between them is technically simple.

In the worst recession since the Great Depression, Mr. Ford puts emphasis on curbing inflation while the Democratic activists put emphasis on cutting the 9.2 percent unemployment rate — 8 million unemployed.

Among other points at his press conference, Mr. Ford:

— Declined to say whether the United States would use nuclear weapons if attacked in Korea.

— Declared further price increases by the oil cartel would be "totally unacceptable."

— Said he may ask Congress to continue recently reduced income-tax rates another year if the slump continues.

— Denied that Russia has violated the strategic arms limitation (SALT) agreement.

Economic indicators put in their own two cents worth in the increasingly bitter White House-congressional argument: the federal

composite index advanced for the third straight month in May, signaling continuing recovery.

And the Democrats failed once more to override a presidential veto, this one on the \$1.2 billion housing bill, declared by sponsors to offer 800,000 potential jobs. The vote: 288 to override, 157 against, or 16 short of the two-thirds needed to override Mr. Ford's veto.

Although Democratic activists have been clobbered four times in recent attempts to override vetoes — farm, emergency jobs, strip mining, and housing — and although top presidential economic adviser Alan Greenspan has declared the recession has touched bottom, important considerations yet remain in the basic energy-jobs clash that is coming to dominate politics in Washington:

— The administration's own economic projections look to unemployment of around 8 percent (7,500,000 unemployed) through calendar 1976.

— The oil cartel gives signs of boosting prices again, representing a multibillion-dollar sales tax on the United States and world consumers which Mr. Ford told his press conference might have a serious effect on the U.S. recovery.

— The urgency of the oil situation apparently still is not realized by the U.S. man in the street, and no consensus is reaching Congress to take form in affirmative action of the kind Mr. Ford laments he is failing to get. Asked about this failure to emphasize the situation, called by some a "crisis," Mr. Ford answered in general terms and cited energy-saving devices of government agencies.

The Senate's scheduled vacation over July 4 rides on the effort to limit a filibuster on the contested New Hampshire seat. It has failed three times to get the majority necessary to apply cloture.

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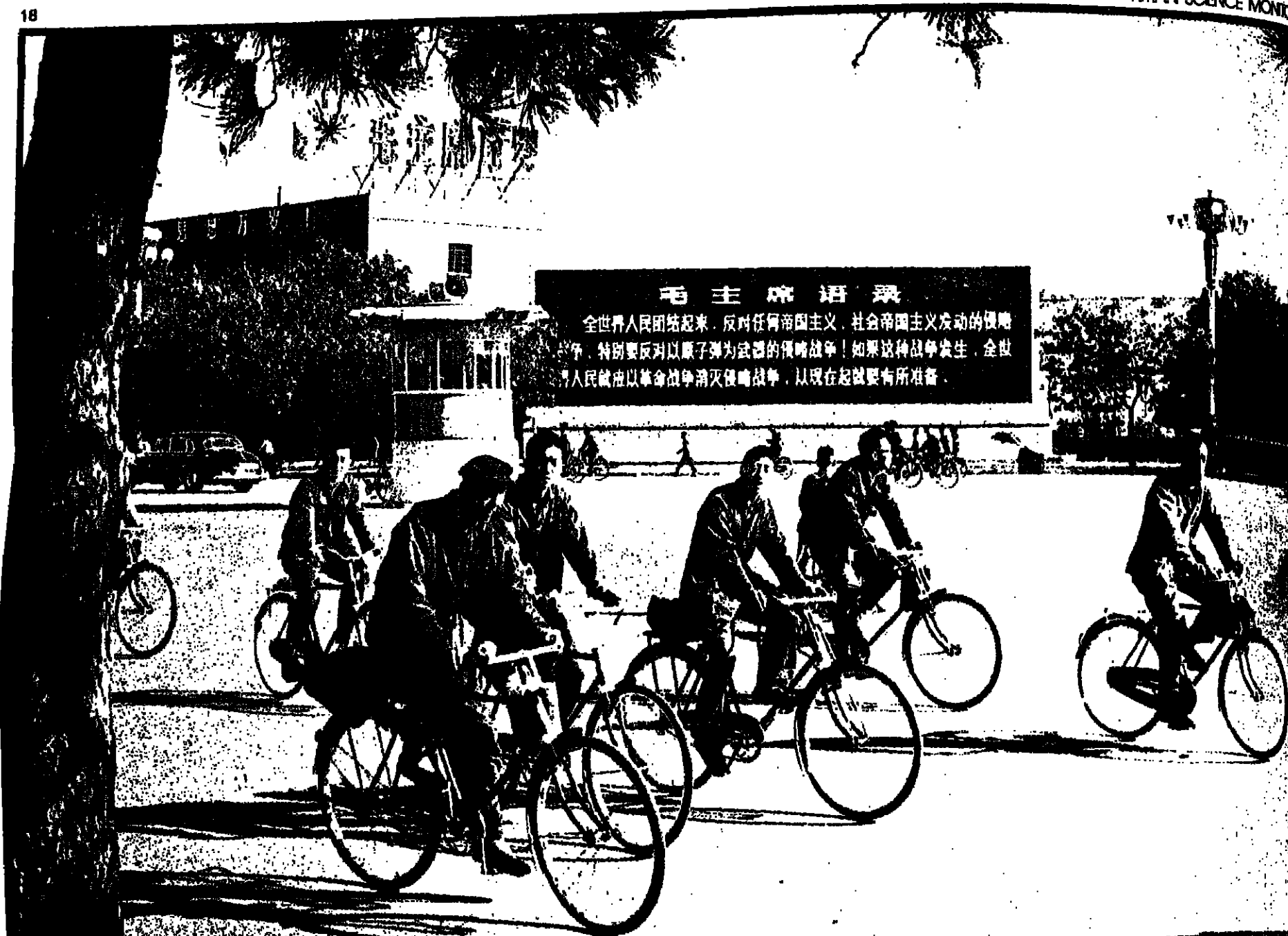
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From the ordered austerity of Peking...

# WHERE TWO CHINAS MEET

and even the air is different

John Burns has just left Peking after four years there as correspondent for the Toronto Globe and Mail. In this article he compares his impressions of Peking with those of Hong Kong where the roar of traffic and garish neon signs give way to the tinkie of bicycle bells and giant hoardings of the Chairman's utterances in the Chinese capital.

By John Burns  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

**Hong Kong**  
The name means "fragrant harbor," but the first thing that strikes a traveler crossing into the British crown colony of Hong Kong from China is the smell — of humanity, of refuse, of freight cars loaded with animals for the slaughterhouses.

Set against the cleanliness and unpolluted air across the frontier in Communist China where soldiers sport khaki sneakers and carry automatic rifles, it manifests the gulf that communism and capitalism have opened up between two parts of what was once a single China.

The contrasts are multiple and complex. After living for years in a country where newspapers print only what suits the Communist Party, it is almost a luxury to be pestered the moment you step across the frontier by small boys and wizened old women competing with one another to sell local papers with headlines such as "Mao frail — who comes after?" and photographs of scantily clad starlets.

You buy a paper for double its newsstand price of a Hong Kong dollar (20 cents) and then you see beside the masthead, in heavy type, the legend "complimentary copy."

**Here it is enterprise**

What you are looking at is another face of capitalism. For the legend tells you that the paper has been "recycled" — delivered to a China-bound traveler in his hotel room that morning, read by him on the train up to the border, collected by hawkers from the seat where he left it, refolded, smoothed flat, and sold for a clear profit.

In China they would call it profiteering and reward it with a dose of re-education, or worse.

To a conscience infused with a sense of the dignity and self-worth that communism seems to have given to the ordinary man beyond the frontier, it seems demeaning.

But in Hong Kong, call it enterprise — and point out like that, in overcrowded tenements, a man from Vancouver real estate to iron ore mine.

The 60-year-old of Canton is an idyll; the spotless, air-conditioned view over a landscape have been gardened.

Nowhere does a traveler see a more impressive collection of what the collectivization of agriculture has left behind than these lush rice paddies where in Asia will be encountered a more depressed eye beyond the Hong Kong.

From the begotten, stiflingly hot train that carries him 30 miles of the journey to Kowloon, a passenger sees that he is unattended and over-

crowded in his administration deems over-crowding to be a concern a tenfold explosion of the population by 5 million people has brought a proliferation of high-rise tenements with their attendant

**Three 18-hole courses**

Compared with the railway line just south of the colony's European elite and those Chinese who have been able to afford it (since the colony's European elite dropped some years ago) the three 18-hole courses on land belonging to the government.

For the dozens of tanneries that border the south, giving off a foul odor, the suburbs of Kowloon. Here the traffic jams, with their pollu-

tion and noise; the mass of humanity, with whole families crowded into single rooms in cheek-by-jowl tenements; the commercialization, with neon signs and painted shingles shouting their messages from a million storefronts.

All of it, emblematic of the capitalist ethos, assaults senses accustomed to Chinese cities where the most persistent noise is the tinkling of bicycle bells, where the sidewalks are rarely as densely crowded, and where the only advertising permitted, apart from discreet storefront shingles, is political — red-and-white slogan boards, at intersections, bearing quotations from Chairman Mao.

Before leaving the train at Kowloon station, there is another reminder of what it is to cross the ideological divide. In Communist China, guides caution travelers that there are bad elements abroad in the society and advise that baggage be locked and wallets guarded accordingly.

The fact is, that a foreigner could scatter the contents of his wallet in a crowded railway concourse, slip away, and still stand a good chance of having every cent returned.

**'Peculiar environment' blamed**

In Hong Kong, a traveler places his wallet on the table before him in the railway car only for as long as it takes an inspector to clip his ticket, when a fellow passenger, a local Chinese, leans over and advises more circumspection. "You are not," he says, smiling, "in China anymore."

The China Travel Service, the Peking-run organization that arranges all travel across the frontier, has its own euphemism to cover such matters:

In a leaflet handed to travelers, the organization requests that special care be taken of all personal belongings due to Hong Kong's peculiar environment.

The warning is best heeded, for legion are the tourists who have lost wallets, handbags, and suitcases in a moment's inattention. Or who, seized by the

acquisitive urge prompted by Hong Kong's tax-free prices, have laid out small fortunes for watches, jewelry, or cameras only to get them home and find they are not what they seemed.

Against all this there is still much that speaks in Hong Kong's favor. There are the hotels — clean, efficient, and modern, a welcome change from the creakily run hostels across the border where cockroaches await the visitor in dark, dank bathrooms and where it can take half an hour to get a fellow guest's room number from the reception desk. There are differences in entertainment, in books and magazines, in food, in architecture, in everything that money can buy.

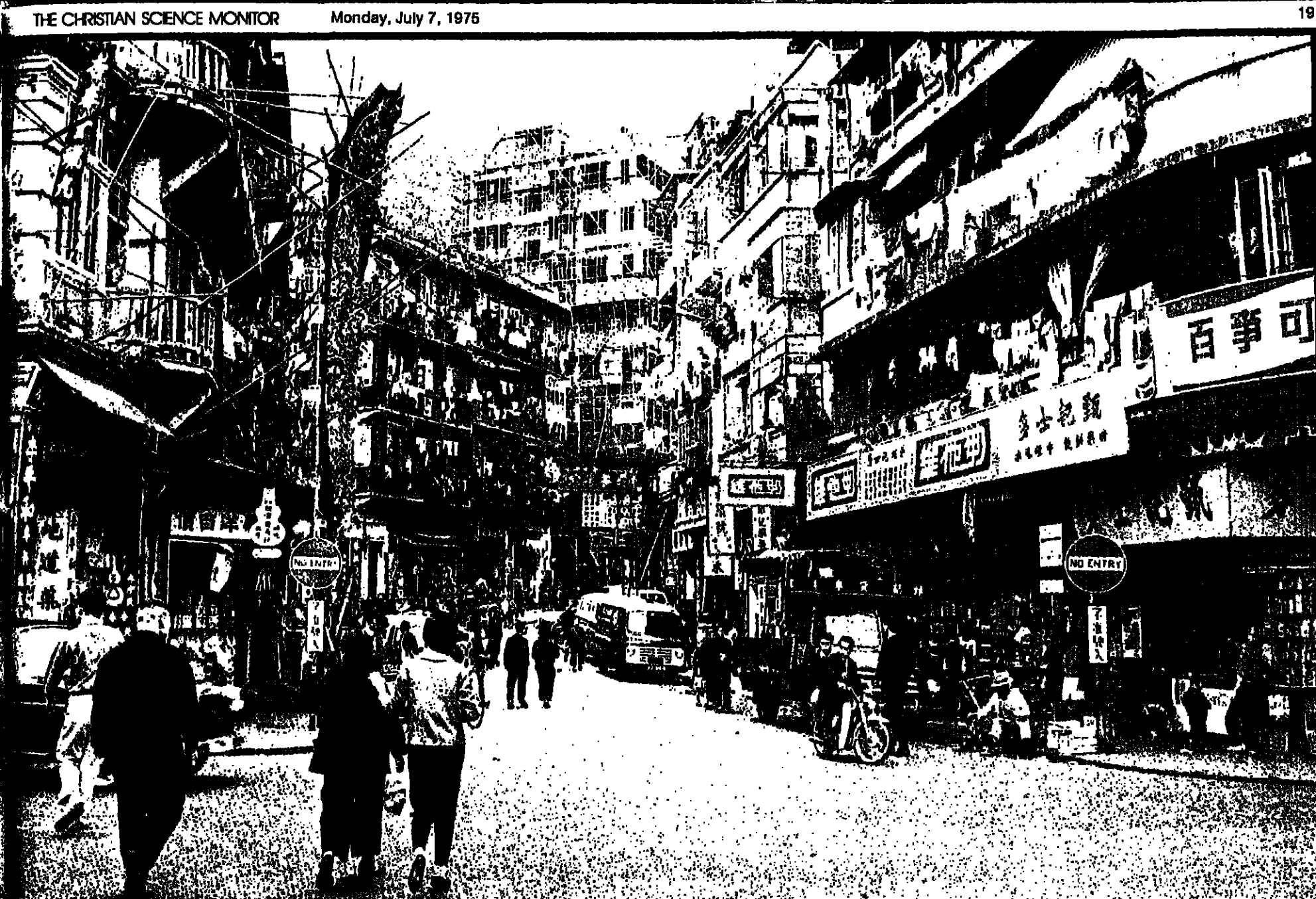
**Spontaneous exchange**

Perhaps most important in Hong Kong is the spontaneity in human relations — the ease with which a waiter will talk about his life and aspirations, criticize his boss, or castigate the colonial administration with nary a backward glance; whereas his fellow Chinese across the frontier will always restrict his exchanges with foreigners to the approved formulae of commendation — for his job, for the party, for the system.

There is, too, the sense of dynamism, of growth and change, that contrasts strongly with the relatively static society of revolutionary China.

In half a decade the physical aspect of Hong Kong has changed dramatically. While a visitor to Canton has to strain to see evidence of change since his last visit, a traveler has only to be gone from Hong Kong for six months for another 30-story skyscraper to appear on the waterfront.

Whether this represents real progress in human terms is a question that the people of Hong Kong seem content to leave to posterity. Besides, the strictly material indices of progress — new buildings, new roads, increased prosperity — are precisely those that are most often cited to visitors across the border in Communist China, where material growth is so much slower.



... to the raffish, exuberant confusion of Hong Kong

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer







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# financial

## West Germany: coping well with recession

By David R. Francis  
Business and financial editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Frankfurt, Germany. "The paradox in [West] Germany," noted economist Herbert Wolf, "is that the economic position is worse while the political situation is more stable."

Commerzbank's Mr. Wolf was referring to one aspect of what is sometimes dubbed "the second German economic miracle."

The first such so-called "miracle" was the reconstruction of the Federal Republic in the 1950s and 1960s into the greatest economic power in Europe. The second, still under way, is the ability of this prosperous nation to come through the world recession in relatively good shape.

A year or so ago most observers would have said that if unemployment in West Germany exceeded one million, the nation would be wracked by social turmoil.

Well, the one million jobless mark was passed earlier this year, and, as Mr. Wolf pointed out, there has been no political explosion. Rather, in state elections, the parties that comprise the coalition government of Helmut Schmidt have been doing well.

"No one would have thought that Germany would take this so calmly," commented a central banker here.

This fact is a vast relief to many in other nations who recall how left and right radicalism thrived in the economic misery of the 1930s in West Germany.

Of course, the economic situation here is nowhere near as bad as in the great depression — nor, for that matter, as in the United States in the current recession.

The West German economy had slackened more than expected. Total output, according to Mr. Wolf, was down about 3 percent in the first quarter, will slip another 1 or 2 percent in the current quarter, remain flat in the third

quarter, and grow 2 percent in the final quarter.

West German statistics put its unemployment rate at 4.5 percent. If reckoned in the same manner as in the U.S., it would be slightly more. But it would still be not much more than half of the U.S. rate.

Further, when a German joins the ranks of the unemployed, his unemployment insurance payments equal an average 88 percent of his former net salary for an entire year and 45 percent thereafter.

As a result, many Germans are enjoying their jobless status. Some work "black" — do a little illegal moonlighting without paying taxes on their earnings — and can be even better off than before.

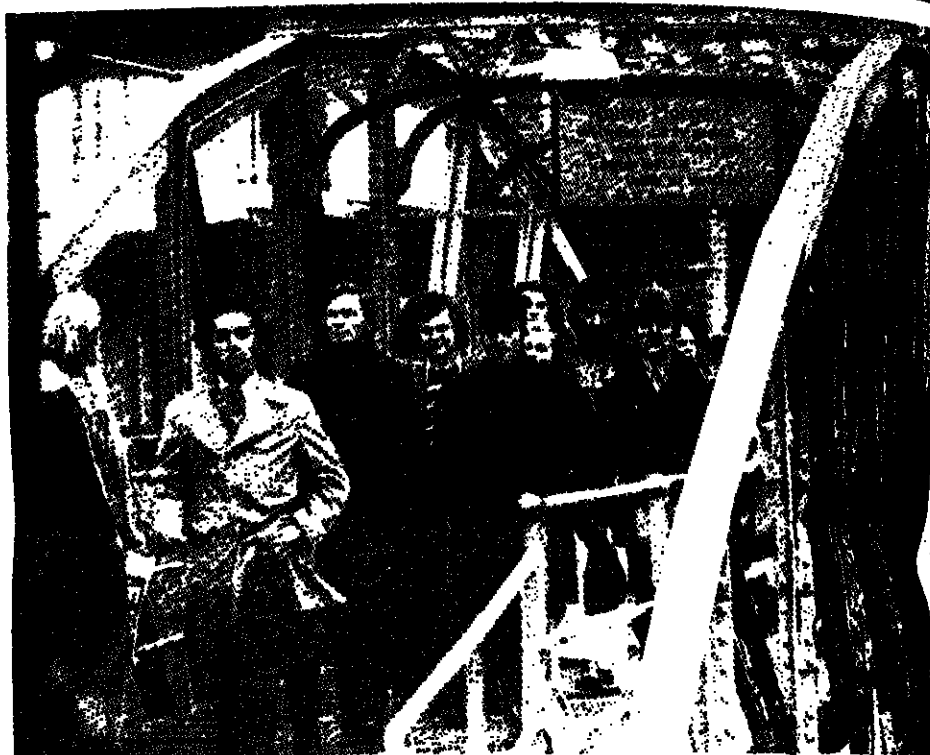
Others take long vacations. Germans have been traveling abroad in record numbers this year.

Some 200,000 of the unemployed are also not Germans — these foreigners are called "guestworkers" — and therefore without political power. Perhaps another 200,000 are wives or youngsters who are not the primary breadwinners in the family.

High government officials here and in Bonn speculate that the mood of German workers will change should they remain jobless for more than a year. But since they are counting on a solid recovery soon, they appear only mildly worried.

Though called a "miracle," Germany's superior economic performance is nothing of the sort. It is to a large degree based on good governmental management and hard work.

From Ludwig Erhard, Finance Minister under former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, to the present team of Hans Apel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Germany's economic managers have believed in a liberal, free-enter-



By Sven Shust

Workers in Hamburg: weathering recession without social turmoil

prise system. Germany has not had wage-price controls for 25 years.

Because of the German deep-seated fear of inflation, the result of sad experience with hyperinflation in the 1920s, German governments have also had to avoid overdoing economic stimulation.

Another stabilizing factor is generous but not overly wasteful welfare legislation, such as unemployment insurance and health insurance.

Another key element in Germany's prosperity is the relative moderation of its trade-union leaders. Ironically, this is partially because the British occupation government insisted on reorganizing German unions into an industrial (vs. craft) system after the war. Britain itself remains bothered by its craft-union structure.

As a result of all these factors, Germany today is about as prosperous as the U.S., and it has nowhere near the degree of poverty still prevalent in America.

## BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

### Shipping company formed

San Jose, Costa Rica

Eight Caribbean countries have formed a \$30 million multinational shipping company, a joint effort to protect their national freight lines from the traditional big shippers.

An agreement forming the company was signed by delegates from Colombia, Cuba, Riea, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, the ragua and Venezuela.

### Refiners cut sugar price

New York

Two more major sugar refiners cut the price of industrial sugar by \$3 per hundredweight Tuesday.

Surest Corporation and CPC International's corn products division each announced new prices of \$24 for hundredweight bags of extruded granulated sugar, and \$23.50 for bulk granulated and No. 2 liquid sugar.

The current round of sugar price cuts was initiated Monday by Amstar Corporation, the nation's biggest sugar refiner, which also cut its industrial sugar products by \$3 per hundredweight.

### Regulations held excessive

Los Angeles

The federal government currently spends about \$2.2 billion annually to oversee American business firms, says a former top-ranking federal official.

Frederick V. Malek, former deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, told a symposium here Monday that excessive government regulations have inflicted a heavy loss in business efficiency in the private sector.

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# science

## East-West science—the uneasy detente

By Robert C. Cowen

While U.S. and Soviet astronauts are preparing to put detente into orbit this month, many American scientists are less than enthusiastic about similar cooperation here on earth. They are increasingly put off by persecution of Jewish scientists wishing to emigrate.

This resentment has simmered since the basic agreement for scientific cooperation was signed by Richard M. Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev three years ago. Now it is heating to the point where it could severely strain the scientific exchanges.

Members of the (U.S.) National Academy of Sciences frequently ask NAS to intervene on behalf of individual Soviet

## Research notebook

scientists. This would be futile and would only dilute what little influence the academy might have, explains NAS president Philip Handler. But, he adds, he does press the point to the Soviets that the persecutions are endangering detente in the sciences.

Dr. Handler is not bluffing. No one can compel American scientists to cooperate. Dr. Handler says he expects to fill delegations for exchange visits or posts on engineering projects. But when it comes to one-for-one exchanges and cooperation in the sciences, he says it is becoming harder to find first-rate American experts to take part.

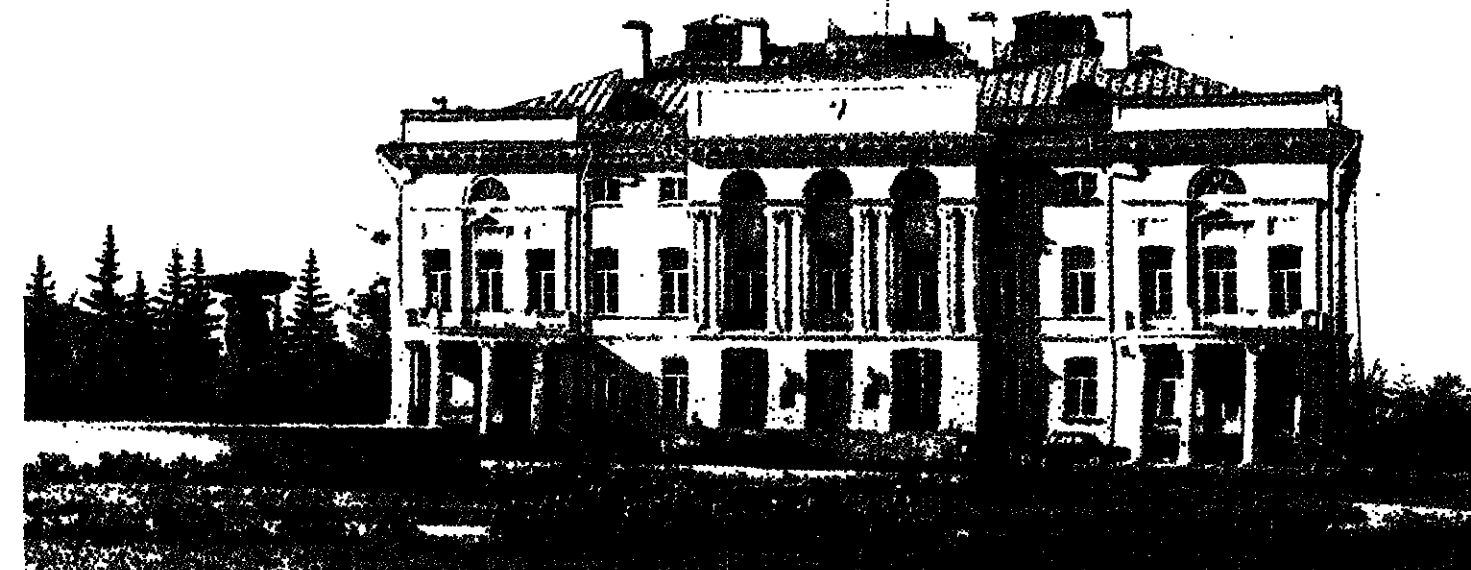
As though to underscore the point, Columbia University president William J. McGill announced this spring that Columbia will refuse to receive or deal with any visitors from the Soviet Union until Vitali Ruben, an expert on Chinese philosophy, is free to accept a guest appointment. Columbia offered him three years ago. Soviet officials have denied him an exit visa since he tried to emigrate to Israel in 1972.

Even at his high level of official contact, Dr. Handler meets the same frustration American scientists encounter when they protest individually. Their contacts look embarrassed and finally say, in effect, "Don't complain to us. It is a political matter."

Meanwhile, dissidents are harassed, arrested, and locked up in mental institutions where they may be drugged "to change their attitudes." And, as veteran Soviet analyst Paul Wohl reports elsewhere on this page, Soviet scientists generally are being forced anew to toe the party line of service to state purposes rather than being free to explore and develop new concepts of man, life, and the universe. This renewed conformity probably is why the 250th anniversary celebration of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, suddenly canceled last year when dissidence was rife, is being allowed to take place this October.

The Soviet Government denies the persecution. KGB head Yuri Andropov recently observed that citizens whose interests coincide with those of society have broad freedoms. He added, "It is a different matter when those interests in some way fail to coincide."

A highly placed Soviet scientist summed up the matter when he told an American colleague, "It is not only the Jews who would like to get out."



Tess from Sovfoto

Moscow headquarters of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences

## Kremlin clamps down on scientists

By Paul Wohl  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Kremlin is clamping down on the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. as that famous institution, after much delay, prepares to celebrate its 250th anniversary.

Gala celebrations were originally set for May 14 to May 26 last year. Suddenly, on May 8, Pravda announced that the festivities had been adjourned. The "several hundred" foreign scholars who had been invited had to cancel travel plans at short notice.

The Soviet intelligentsia has never accepted the official explanation for postponing the affair — that the celebrations would have collided with the electoral campaign for the Supreme Soviet.

The Kremlin must have been concerned over the political risks involved with a meeting of nearly 700 Soviet academicians and Western scientists. Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, as well as scores of dissident scholars who since have left for the West or have been interned in insane asylums, were still at liberty in the U.S.S.R. at the time.

Now that Soviet cultural life once again seems tightly controlled, the Kremlin may feel that the presence of many foreign scholars at the anniversary celebrations of the academy no longer represents much of a risk. The fact that the celebration now is rescheduled for this October is taken by many as confirming this analysis.

In the meantime, the academy, one of the two major cultural institutions to survive the revolution (the other is the Orthodox Church), is being drawn firmly into the Marxist-Leninist line.

Speeches by two of the party's most influential ideologists last month told the academicians to take an active part in "the struggle against... Imperialism."

Mikhail A. Suslov, senior Politburo member and the party's chief ideologist, held a closed meeting with the academy on May 19. Subsequently Boris N. Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and member of the Academy of Sciences since 1962, addressed the organization. Mr. Ponomarev is the party's second ideologist and was elected to the scientific organization on the strength of his book, "History of the International Workers and National Liberation Movements."

The Academy of Sciences is no mere scholarly body, Mr. Ponomarev said. In every field of science and of the humanities, academicians are called upon to function as elite shock troops of the regime. Whenever the U.S.S.R. is confronted with a major problem, members of the academy are assigned to solve it. The academy presently is helping draw up the new Soviet economic development plan.

During the war, Mr. Ponomarev said in his speech, academicians developed "new types of tanks and aircraft and missile installations,

elaborated new technologies for the manufacture of arms and munitions, and helped to redeploy industry to the east."

Today Soviet nuclear science and space programs are under the direction of academicians. The projected diversion of Siberia's mighty northern-flowing rivers to the Volga River in the south is under their planning and supervision.

Mr. Ponomarev praised the academy's historical branch, of which he is a member, and other "representatives of the humanities" for having performed "a large amount of propaganda work."

Because of traditional Russian respect for science, the academy has enjoyed a privileged position. For example, Nobel prize-winning physiologist Ivan Pavlov combined membership in the academy with the regular practice of the Orthodox religion until his passing in 1936.

The human rights activist nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov remains a member of the academy. Some other nuclear physicists, such as Pyotr Kapitsa and the late Lev D. Landau

and Igor V. Kurchatov, retained a freedom of opinion unknown in any other Soviet institution.

Yet, as shown in the case of Mr. Ponomarev, the party has been able to infiltrate the prestigious academy just as it has done with much of the Orthodox clergy. At one point, under Stalin, the academy was completely in the grip of the party.

The subjugation of the academy, however, did not last. And such fields as nuclear and space research never were touched by party propaganda.

But this is intended to change. Ideological streamlining of the institution started in 1973 when Voprosy Filosofii (Questions of Philosophy), the monthly of the academy's Institute of Philosophy, was accused of providing a forum for overtly reformist thoughts. The journal's editorial board was thoroughly overhauled after an internal discussion which went on until the beginning of this year.

In light of that, the postponement of the Academy of Sciences's 250th anniversary celebration should have come as no surprise.

## OUT OF THE LABORATORY

### Anthropologists study pygmy chimpanzees

Man's closest living relative may be a pygmy chimpanzee (pan paniscus), a little studied, 3-foot-tall primate living in the forests of Zaire. This rare and endangered species has been known in the West since 1928, but no serious scientific studies have been conducted with them until recently.

For the past several months, however, three have been under observation at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, Georgia. And according to the center director, Dr. Geoffrey H. Bourne, they have already shown signs of being quite different from the better known (pan troglodytes) variety. For one thing, they have not exhibited the usual fear and intense excitement of newly captured chimpanzees. Also they seem to walk more often on two legs than ordinary chimps.

Because of these and other things coming to light at Yerkes, several anthropologists have suggested that the pygmy chimp is extremely similar to the extinct ancestors of early man.

### Desert-shrub oil may save sperm whale

A desert shrub could help save the sperm whale and, at the same time, provide an income for impoverished Indians in Arizona and southern California, according to the National Research Council.

The shrub is the jojoba bush, which grows wild in the southwest United States. A group of scientists has analyzed the properties of its oil and found that its chemistry is so close to that of sperm oil that it probably could be used as a direct substitute. Sperm oil is currently used in relatively small quantities as a lubricant blended in automatic transmission oil, for cold-rolling steel, and in precision instruments.

The report suggests that the jojoba plants could be profitably cultivated on 17 reservations in Arizona and California and their oil used in the same way. The current price of sperm oil is 40 cents per pound. Jojoba oil probably could be marketed less expensively and might make hunting the sperm whale uneconomical, the report suggests.

## OPEC's oil price-rise a matter of politics

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

A great debate is beginning to determine whether a hike in crude-oil prices by exporting nations, scheduled for Oct. 1, is justified.

Statements and counterstatements will sound like economics but will boil down to politics, according to some observers here. They hold that there really is no such thing as a "justified" price in the case of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

If a producer of oil or any other product or service is operating in a free and competitive market, his price will be the highest one at

which he can sell as much of his output as he wishes.

When a producer tells his customers that his prices are going up, he may seek to justify the increase on the grounds his costs have risen or with some other reason. But that will be just an attempt to keep his customers' goodwill. The only test of whether a price is justified is whether the producer can sell enough of his product at that price.

OPEC and its individual members have both an economic and political stake in convincing the rest of the world that whatever increase it decides upon at its September meeting in Vienna is justified.

The oil producers naturally want to increase their income as much as they can, given the ability of their customers to pay, their customers' willingness to pay, and the political realities involved.

At one extreme, there is probably some extraordinarily high price that would produce a Western military response. No one in OPEC is thinking in such terms.

The upper limit seems to be the assertion by the Shah of Iran that higher prices of the things the OPEC nations buy from the industrial nations have eroded OPEC's real oil earnings by 35 percent since the last oil-price increase at the beginning of 1974. That would mean about a \$4 per barrel hike above the present \$10.35 price for oil in the Persian Gulf.

In fact, the terms of trade between OPEC countries and the rest of the world have deteriorated far, far less than that since the beginning of 1974. As usual, no detailed calculations backing up the Shah's figure have ever been made public. But even more to the point, why is early 1974, when the price of oil had just been raised fivefold the proper point for comparison? Some here are asking.

At the same time, the statement from the White House recently that a 7 or 8 percent

increase might be justified has no economic basis either. No particular number does. OPEC is a monopoly and as such can, within limits, set the price as it wishes. All the discussion of justification is intended to lessen any political backlash to an increase, according to one view being expounded here.

Between now and the September meeting, OPEC will be mulling the situation for every possible advantage, this view holds. At the OPEC ministerial meeting in Gabon this month, officials declared the West could keep the October increase low by holding down its inflation and by making concessions in the continuing dispute over how the industrial nations deal with raw materials producers in the so-called "third world."

Given the disparate nature of the OPEC nations, it is at least open to question whether political concessions would, in fact, lead to a lower increase than political pressure.

But however the industrial, oil importing nations decide to deal with the situation, it will be in political terms. All the claims and counterclaims about justification will have no economic meaning. The reality is simply that most of the members of OPEC are finding that they have ways to spend even more than the \$110 billion or so they received from oil exports last year. It is felt here, and they are going to try to get it.

It was during the U.S. wage-price controls period, August, 1971, to April, 1974, that this notion of price justification got a great boost.

The rules concerning prices generally were written in terms of profit margins. Profit margins, rather than prices, were controlled. Therefore, when a U.S. producer's costs rose, he could raise his prices without violating the limits on his profit margin. "Cost justification" became the watchwords of the controllers.

## EXCHANGE RATES

### DOLLARS

Argentine peso	.040
Australian dollar	2.30
Belgian franc	.035
British pound	2.175
Canadian dollar	.671
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.183
French franc	.247
Dutch guilder	.410
Hong Kong dollar	.205
Israeli pound	.185
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.203
Portuguese escudo	.041
South African rand	1.405
Spanish peseta	.018
Swedish krona	.254
Swiss franc	.400
Venezuelan bolivar	.234
W. German deutschemark	.425



## arts/books

'Shardik,' highly praised in Britain and generally disliked by American critics, puts in question the reputation of Richard Adams, author of the best-selling 'Watership Down.' Here Robert Nye reviews 'Shardik' and analyzes its confused reception.

Shardik, by Richard Adams. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$9.95. London: Allen Lane £3.95.

By Robert Nye

When an author's first book is stunningly well reviewed and becomes a best seller, you often find the critics giving his second book a stunning reception in quite the opposite sense. This is now happening in the case of Richard Adams. Mr. Adams—in the improbable event of anyone not having heard—first sprang to fame with a long and comfortable story about rabbits, 'Watership Down,' which he made

## Books

up in its original form to amuse his daughters. That first novel, freely compared by the reviewers to the works of Tolkien and C. S. Lewis, has achieved something of contemporary classic status.

'Shardik' is its successor. It has, to date, received what you might describe as a mugging in the American press. 'Amateurish,' says Paul Zweig, in The New York Times Book Review. He went on to speculate whether the book couldn't have been written before the saga about the rabbits. 'A vale of tears,' says Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, daily reviewer for The New York Times, whose piece concluded with a wish that the book had been placed on a burning raft before it came along to trouble him. 'Cheapened by watery supernaturalism,' says John Skow, in Time magazine.

Nothing peculiar about any of this, you might reckon. It is quite in line with the process defined in my first sentence, and whatever the merits or demerits of 'Shardik'—which I will try myself to review in a

## shardik

moment—it could be supposed by the less charitable that an element of natural envy creeps into and disfigures literary judgments made in these circumstances. It is one thing to discover a book for yourself, and to praise it. When everyone else has already proclaimed a previous book as a masterpiece, there is sometimes delight to find fault in what the author did next.

However, in the case of 'Shardik' there is the further and complicating oddity that the book has had a tremendously good press in Britain, where most of the weekly reviewers hailed it as—in anything—an improvement on 'Watership Down.' The London Sunday Times came out boldly with the opinion that 'Shardik' was 'an epic of classical proportions,' while in The Scotsman a critic had to invoke Coleridge to help him place what he took to be the achievement of Mr. Adams; and Michael Ratcliffe in The Times spoke of the author as 'one of the most talented descriptive writers to emerge from this country in years' with 'artistic ambition to match.' Well, this is all very strange.

Is there anything in the nature of the book to explain or clarify the confusion?

I think there is.

'Shardik' is a novel about a bear, a gigantic bear, a bear that is believed by a half-barbaric tribe to be the sacred Messenger of God. Wars break out as these people, the Ortelgans, inspired by their faith in the bear, march to reclaim the vast empire which they once ruled. There is opposition to the cult of Shardik. The bear's priest and interpreter, Kelderek, a young hunter, gives his support to a vile trade in child slaves to finance his ambitions and keep the country prosperous. This corrupt deed could be seen as the germ from which the deterioration of the bear cult quickly derives—although Kelderek himself is permitted to survive and atone for his sins, eventually marrying a beautiful priestess and

setting up a community to care for the former slave children.

That is the plot. As plots go, it is little enough. What is extraordinary about the book is in the first place its riot of physical detail, the ability which Richard Adams clearly possesses to make you feel what it is like to cut your way through a forest and smelt a bear coming at you—this gift is comparable with that possessed in poetry by British author Ted Hughes. That Mr. Adams has been praised more by British critics than by Americans also places him in Mr. Hughes's company. It would seem that in England there is a keener reception awaiting any writer who can create an animal world with some of that feeling for its quiddity and alliveness which distinguishes the work of D. H. Lawrence at his finest. I do not say that Mr. Adams writes as well as Lawrence. He does not. But he has a good deal of Lawrence's intuitive passion for describing 'the force that through the green fuse drives the flower' (Dylan Thomas's phrase, but then he was another Lawrence in this sense at least).

Second, and I think that this is most germane, Mr. Adams is also adept at pushing down with his simple plot until it reaches the place where all plots come from: Jung's collective unconscious. The bear, Shardik, is emblematic of all unknowable divinities. The priest Kelderek is emblematic of all fallible interpreters of such divinities. The whole novel is saturated with symbols of incarnation, some Christian, some not. It carries two epigraphs, two clear clues as to its meaning—one is a quotation from the Bible, the other from Jung. The Bible quote refers to the messenger of God as being 'like a refiner's fire.' The Jung proclaims, 'Superstition and accident manifest the will of God.'

Why American critics should be so averse to a novel which burrows deeply in the direction of the archetypes I am not sure, especially



when American fiction in the last 30 years has been if anything, more psychologically and mythologically adventurous than its English counterpart. It might be that Mr. Adams's versions of the myth of leadership, and his particular preoccupations with animals and children, are so fundamentally English that they appear as unintelligible passions to anyone outside these islands. I would not like to have to believe that.

However, it does seem to me that 'Shardik' is a quintessentially English story, for all its setting in an exotic Iron Age wilderness, at that to appreciate it fully you need to have been brought up in a world with Kipling at the end of the nursery and Winnie the Pooh at the other. I do not think that the allegory of the bear is as completely worked out, on any level of the imagination, as the book's animal scope requires it to be. And the actual writing leaves quite a lot to be desired—not passages are hectically overwritten, in a way that claps up the flow of both action and introspection, and some sentences read like parodies of schoolboy epics to Homer.

That said, on the credit side I would claim that in 'Shardik' Richard Adams has attempted a novel of a moral and imaginative seriousness which should at least commend it to all readers who turn to fiction for something more than a graceful figure-skating over the surface of life.

You might decide, in the final analysis, that the difference between an allegory like 'Shardik' and a real masterpiece of the allegorical mode like Herman Melville's 'Moby Dick' is that here the symbols are too consciously contrived and understood by the author. Melville wrote in order to find out why the White Whale filled his dream. Mr. Adams writes to tell you what he thinks he has already found out about his original obsession.

For this single reason—I incline to doubt whether 'Shardik' is going to prove an enduring work. But it is assuredly a work which every reader should try for himself or herself, for at its best its writing provides a world to be experienced, not just a set of symbols to think about.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and novelist who lives in Scotland.

## 'Mountains'

Mountains, by John Cleare. New York: Crown. \$12.50.

Some men climb mountains, others read about it. Whichever you are, 'Mountains,' a 255-page panorama of the world's greatest peaks is bound to excite.

John Cleare, well-known BBC cameraman, takes us up the Himalayas, round the Matterhorn, and scaling just about any chiseled cliff you care to name. Full of poster-quality pictures with detailed equipment sketches, this book would be an excellent gift for the climber or the armchair climber.

—Alexandra Johnson

## 'Jaws': a rousing thriller but not for the squeamish

By David Sterritt

'Jaws' goes like this:

There's Robert Shaw as the crustiest old barnacle in many a movie, more full of fish lore than 'Moby Dick,' driving himself and his mates and his boat too hard in hot pursuit of a Great White Shark that's been bothering the locals. He's so 'colorful' it's ridiculous. His motive is money, plus a weird love-hate for the finny foe whose savagery sparks the plot (sometimes in scenes of distastefully explicit violence).

There's Richard Dreyfuss as a bearded boy ichthyologist who has loved sharks ever since one ate his boat (but not him) in a chance

## Film

encounter. He's laddy, bearish, and funny, and has the knack of making the most of the crudest of techniques. He's chasing the Great White too. His motive is that he's a bearded boy ichthyologist.

There's Roy Scheider as the hard-as-nails (but, idly, a police chief whose knees go all watery at the thought of water). So what's he doing in a boat with the barnacle and the ichthyologist, chugging along the Atlantic in search of a very toothy fish? Seems he's the only one who really understands how dangerous sharks can be to the beach-blanket crowd, and so takes it upon himself to save the day for Our Town. Besides, he's the only one on the boat who feels like I'd feel surrounded by open sea with no radio and a Great White poking a hole in the hull.

And—last but not least, ho ho—there's the set of swimming, chomping, over-sized jawbones that's causing all the fuss. Sometimes

he looks like a refugee from Disneyland, but usually he seems realer than real. He's at his scary best when you can't see him at all, but some hint of motion or shift of camera lets us know he's lurking just below the surface. He's at his gruesome worst when eager special-effects men fill the screen with blood and gore to show his ghastly power (which fortunately doesn't happen often). But he's a formidable adversary, and the movie does right to reserve him a doom commonly meted out to villains of science-fiction epics.

One of the problems faced by 'Jaws' (the movie) is that half the world already knows 'Jaws' (the book). Actually, Peter Benchley's novel is incredibly schlocky, and the film version outdoes it on almost every count—especially during the second half, which begins with the shark-hunters showing off in a handsome shot framed by, you guessed it, a shark's jaws. One arc: those brief but alluring simulations of human character that the Benchley book comes up with occasionally. But gone too are the bumpy prose, the low-brow allusions and metaphors, the labored set of rivalries among all the male characters.

The film also deletes the adulterous love affair that dominated much of the novel. 'Jaws' on-screen divides neatly into two parts—in the town (the shark strikes) and in the boat (man strikes back). It's in the old men-against-beast, fight-for-survival tradition with no messing about.

Best of all, the 'Jaws' screenwriters—Mr. Benchley and Carl Gottlieb—have changed the plot around considerably, so even an avid 'Jaws' reader should be surprised at the various outcomes.

Director Steven Spielberg has pulled no punches in visualizing 'Jaws.' The nau-



Robert Shaw, Roy Scheider in 'Jaws'

seating implications of shark-attacks are spread across the wide screen more than once, more graphically than they might have been. Regrettably, this unsuits 'Jaws' for even the mildly squeamish, thus sharply limiting its audience—and its appeal.

Yet most of the way 'Jaws' is an expertly rendered thriller, the best of its type in ages. Some neatly calculated cuts will have you clear out of your chair with surprise, and near the end the suspense builds to outlandish proportions. There is also some laugh-out-loud humor to lighten the chowder, not to mention terrific John Williams music and deft portrayals by all three stars (plus Lorraine Gary in a small but affecting landlubber role).

'Jaws' marks an unexpected turn for Mr. Spielberg's directing career. His previous feature was 'The Sugarland Express,' a highly unusual drama that seemed to mark him as a 'personal' filmmaker. 'Jaws' isn't personal, it's as slick as a sharkskin. It is the work of a first-rate craftsman, however; harrowing, sometimes nasty to look at, but rousing, sometimes nasty to look at, but

## travel

## Bonaire: Divers delights

By Annette Bartle  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Less than a half hour's flight from its glamorous and much frequented sister islands, Curacao and Aruba, unpretentious Bonaire remains a haven of unspoiled tranquillity.

Not an island surrounded by a coral reef, as is the case with most diving resorts, Bonaire is a coral reef, a volcanic mountain risen out of the sea a millennium ago.

A mere 112 square miles of Bonaire are above the water. The scenery is rugged, arid, fascinating in its desertlike quality. Thorny vegetation consists mostly of many-spined cactus and mesquite in shades of tired greens.

A four-mile ride from the tiny airport brings visitors to the Hotel Bonaire, which shares its lovely white beach with the Aquaventure Dive Center. And you'll want to dive if you come to Bonaire.

At the Dive Center, everything you could ever need for scuba diving is available. Captain Don Stewart has successfully headed this efficient operation for 12 years.

A man who loves all living things, Mr. Stewart was a prime mover in motivating the Antillean Government to declare Bonaire's reef a national monument. Indeed, it is 28 miles of uninterrupted fairyland.

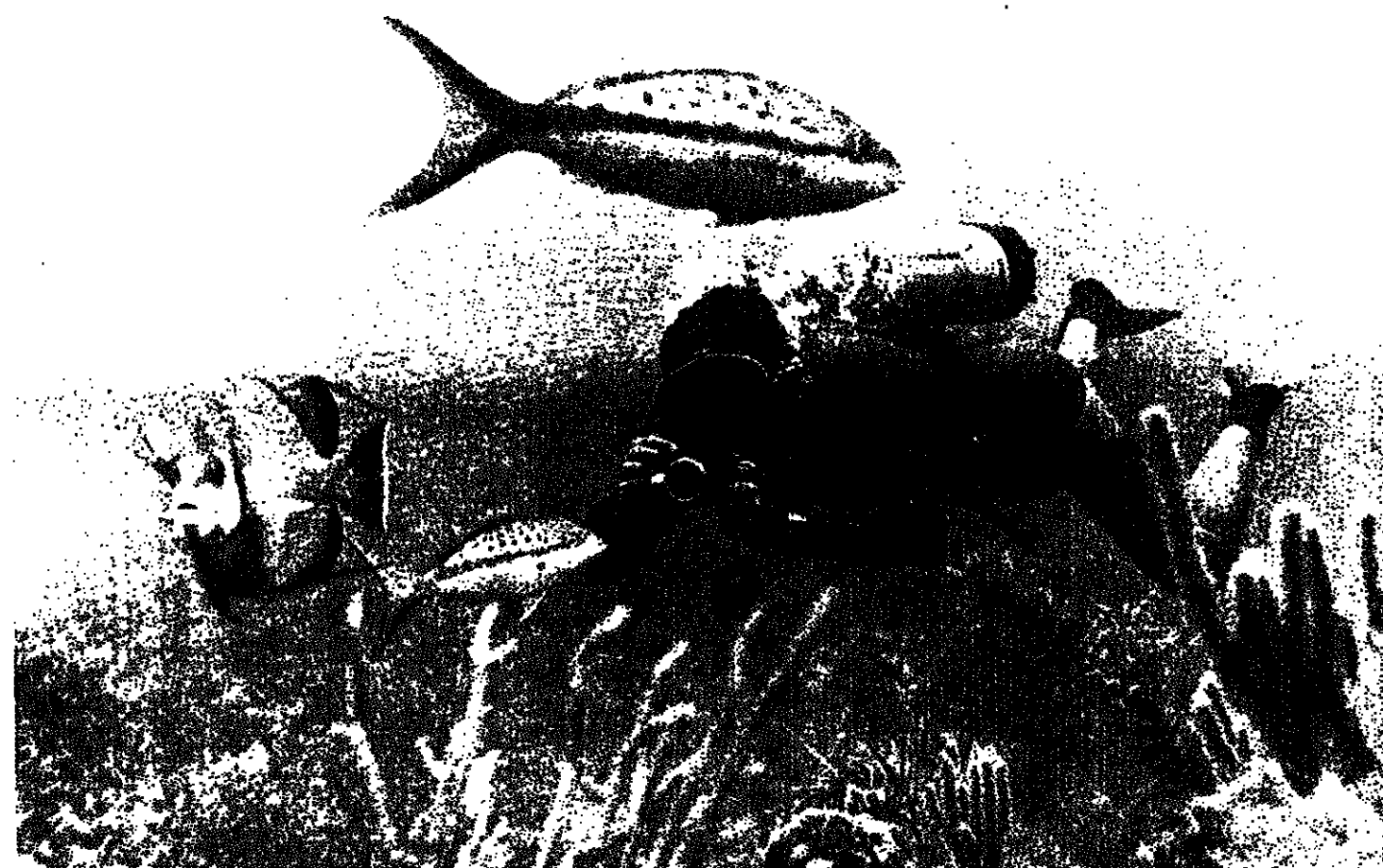
If you are a certified diver, all facilities at the center are at your disposal. If you want to learn diving, a "resort course" is available beginning every Monday (\$48 for four consecutive days). If you want to aim higher, an accelerated YMCA Certification Course is given for a full five days, starting the first of each month. (Cost: \$130)

More than 60 dive sites are accessible from the island's numerous beaches, all trails carefully marked for your safety and protection by Mr. Stewart and his staff. Or you can join Aquaventure's daily diving trips. Each group consists of no more than 12 divers, led by a knowledgeable guide. At \$10 for half a day, it is always a rewarding adventure.

Actually, one of the most rewarding adventures is right at your feet, as soon as you submerge off the Aquaventure beach, a dive appropriately named The Porch.

A 30-foot descent in company of elegant palomoto fish, scores of needlefish, and at least a couple of velvet damselfish, brings you to an elaborately coral-encrusted anchor. The anchor dates back to the 1600s when Dutch ships came to collect the salt Bonaire still produces today.

With visibility easily 100 feet or more from this underwater vantage point, ornate shapes of many hues appear all around, hard corals in all sizes, inhabited by exotic creatures.



Scuba diver snaps fish in the translucent waters of Bonaire

Don't leave Anchor Square too quickly: A crowd of sea folk come to greet you, all wearing their best colors. They're accustomed to the sight of such as you, a rubber-finned giant with eyes and nose covered by a glass mask.

Even if you're wet-suited for extra warmth, and gloved, you're a welcome guest to these friendly denizens of the deep. Hopefully, you've heeded the Dive Center sign suggesting: "Feed All Fish," and brought some stale bread provided there for that purpose.

Spotted conies change colors before your eyes as they rush to your hand for a treat; trumpetfish wearing shades of orange and topaz stand on their heads (a position they prefer). A hawkfish seems to be swimming backward guided by what looks like a huge black eye near his tail as he gorges himself. It's an underwater eating marathon.

Yellowtail snappers, however, win hands down. With deeply forked tails of bright gold, they are quicker than anyone else at gobbling. They are so graceful in their quest no one seems to mind their avariciousness.

Above you, swimmers with masks and snorkels glide on the surface watching through the prism of clear waters.

The feast over, a pair of parrotfish, intricately woven needlepoint pictures of yellows, blues, and greens, are back nibbling with their birdlike beaks at hard white skeletons of coral. Obliviously, they produce in this fashion tons of the pristine sand Bonaire is known for.

Don't think diving is strictly a daylight pursuit: The glassy nighttime water opens up new vistas.

Myriad reds, lost to the human eye in the deep blue waters during the day, become dazzling in the incandescent light of the strong flash a diver carries. It's as though every inhabitant of earlier hours has moved out, and new tenants moved into dwellings reconstructed and repainted since sundown.

A majestic personage in royal scarlet, on a matching throne of corals, hardly resembles the brown quirefish you met this morning. Delicate starfish shine crimson as they peer out of castles of rubies. Dainty plume worms dance in dizzying spirals, shaking their feathery orange gills.

Nighttime is the time when the builders of the reef emerge. Looking like bright flowers, blooming vermillion, purple, and shocking pink, the polyps rise from their shelters of stone to keep the reef alive and growing.

If you're not interested in diving but you like birds, the primitive roads of Bonaire's

Washington National Park will take you to a wilderness populated by close to 120 species of tropical ones. And the elegant flamingos for which Bonaire is famous congregate in salt lagoons in the southern part of the island.

Bonaire is comfortable all year round, with an even temperature of about 80 degrees. The trade winds are always at play; there are brief showers only in November. Like many other winter playgrounds, Bonaire's prices are lower in the off season, from April 15 to Dec. 15.

The Hotel Bonaire, a rambling modern structure, charges from \$13 per day per person in off season (European Plan, double occupancy), and \$20 in high season. It is two miles from Kralendijk, where pint-sized Dutch Colonial houses shine in rainbow colors, and where several small restaurants offer good meals at reasonable prices. (Typically, the open-porched Zee-zicht serves an authentic Chinese chicken dinner for about \$4.)

The Flamingo Beach Hotel, adjoining town, consists of bungalows, has a small beach, and prices start at \$11 per day.

The Rothaline is the simplest of the three. It's in town, spotlessly clean, and overlooks the docks. Prices from \$8.

Bicycles rent at \$3.50 a day, cars start at \$11.60 a day, and taxis average \$2.50 a ride. The tourist office in town will help arrange excursions.

A variety of all-inclusive diving and non-diving "packages" are offered by the Dutch airline KLM at considerable savings. For specific information on anything Bonaire, contact The Bonaire Tourist Office, 685 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

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By the Associated Press

Vancouver, British Columbia

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Roscoe Drummond

## What is Mr. Kim up to?

Washington  
Note carefully this lead sentence in a dispatch to the Washington Post from Belgrade:

"President Kim Il Sung of North Korea has mounted a diplomatic offensive to secure 'third-world' support for a move to dissolve the United Nations... forces in Korea."

It makes bad reading.  
It is perfectly obvious what Mr. Kim is up to and it bodes ill for the integrity of the UN.

The reason the news comes out of Belgrade is that the North Korean Communist leader has been on a sweep of the Communist countries and their present allies among the developing nations in the hope of getting them to join in the very purposeful maneuver he is working on. What he wants is to get enough backing in the General Assembly this fall to force the withdrawal of UN troops still remaining in South Korea.

Mr. Kim may well succeed. He has already been pounding on sympathetic ears in Romania, Bulgaria, Algeria, Mauritania, Yugoslavia and other places. While in Yugoslavia he managed to get Marshal Tito to engage in the kind of diplomatic double-talk made to order for another "liberation" war in Korea.

President Tito delivered one of those Marxist "on-the-one-hand-and-on-the-other" speeches. That is, on the one hand he wanted to see the two Koreas united "only by peaceful means" and, on the other, he thought that the withdrawal of UN forces would be the best guarantee of peace!

If this other-hand argument had any truth in it, there wouldn't have been any Korean war in the first place, because there were no

foreign troops in South Korea when the attack took place in 1950.

The presence of foreign troops did not provoke the attack and their absence won't protect against its renewal.

Hopefully it may not be easy to persuade the majority of the UN members to go along with this kind of thinking.

To do so they would have to repudiate the evidence on which the UN found North Korea guilty of aggression in the first place, would have to pretend that the attack across the South Korean border never took place, would have to conclude that South Korea started the war by defending itself and, for all of these nonexistent reasons, would have to reverse its original verdict and make out that the nation it called guilty was innocent and the nation it called innocent was guilty.

That would have to be the basis for the UN to do what Mr. Kim wants it to do.

It is a brazen thing to propose. But it cannot be assumed that for their own reasons the Communist and third-world nations might not go along. Already this coalition of expediency has mobilized sufficient votes to receive a Palestinian guerrilla leader on the rostrum of the UN as though he were a head of state, to deny South Africa its membership right of participation in a General Assembly debate, and to exclude Israel from a regional meeting of UNESCO — all violations of the UN Charter.

At the very least Kim Il Sung is conducting psychological war against the morale of South Korea and, at the very worst, he would like to get the UN forces out of the way.

Roscoe Drummond

## M. Kim, qu'a-t-il en tête?

Remarquez soigneusement cette phrase importante en tête d'une dépêche au Washington Post en provenance de Belgrade:

"Le président Kim Il Sung de la Corée du Nord a monté une offensive diplomatique pour s'assurer le soutien du 'tiers-monde' en vue de dissoudre les forces... des Nations Unies en Corée."

Voilà une nouvelle peu agréable.

Ce que M. Kim mijote est parfaitement clair et cela est de mauvais augure pour l'intégrité des Nations Unies.

La raison pour laquelle cette nouvelle nous arrive de Belgrade s'explique par le fait que le leader communiste nord-coréen a fait le tour de tous les pays communistes et de leurs alliés actuels parmi les pays en voie de développement dans l'espoir de les gagner à sa cause dans la manœuvre bien déterminée à laquelle il travaille. Ce qu'il désire, c'est gagner suffisamment de suffrages lors de l'Assemblée générale cet automne pour forcer le retrait des troupes des Nations Unies encore stationnées en Corée du Sud.

Il se peut bien que M. Kim réussisse. Il a déjà frappé à coups redoublés aux portes de sympathisants tels que la Roumanie, la Bulgarie, l'Algérie, la

Yugoslavie et d'autres. Pendant son séjour en Yougoslavie, le président Kim a obtenu de Tito une déclaration d'engagement diplomatique ambiguë fait sur mesure en vue d'une autre guerre de "libération" de la Corée.

Le président Tito fit l'un de ces discours marxistes basés sur l'alternative d'une part et d'autre part, soit qu'il désire voir d'une part les deux Corées unies "seulement par des moyens pacifiques" et d'autre part, il pensait que le retrait des forces des Nations Unies constituerait le meilleur garant de paix!

Si cette dernière alternative avait contenu quelque vérité en soi, il n'y aurait pas eu de guerre de Corée en

premier lieu, parce qu'aucune troupe étrangère ne se trouvait en Corée du Sud lorsque l'attaque eut lieu en 1950.

L'attaque n'a pas été provoquée par la présence de troupes étrangères et leur absence ne sera pas une protection contre une nouvelle attaque.

Espérons qu'il ne sera pas facile de persuader la majorité des membres des Nations Unies d'admettre cette façon de penser.

Pour ce faire, ils devraient infirmer l'évidence aux termes de laquelle la Corée du Nord fut reconnue par les Nations Unies coupable d'agression au premier chef. Ils devraient prétendre que l'attaque à travers la frontière sud-coréenne n'a jamais eu lieu, ils devraient conclure que la Corée du Sud a commencé la guerre en état de légitime défense et, forcé de toutes ces raisons inexistantes, ils devraient modifier le verdict original et conclure que la nation dite coupable était innocente et que la nation dite innocente était coupable.

Ce seraient là les éléments sur lesquels les Nations Unies devraient se fonder pour agir conformément à ce que veut M. Kim.

C'est une chose cynique à proposer, mais elle est tout à fait évidente pour les dirigeants du tiers-monde. Les communistes et les pays du tiers-monde ne peuvent pas se résoudre. Cette coalition d'opportunisme a déjà réuni suffisamment de suffrages pour recevoir un chef de guerre palestinien à la tribune des Nations Unies comme s'il était un chef d'Etat, pour refuser à l'Afrique du Sud son droit de participer en tant que membre à un débat au sein de l'Assemblée générale, et pour exclure Israël d'une réunion régionale de l'UNESCO — toutes décisions en violation de la Charte des Nations Unies.

A tout le moins, Kim Il Sung mène une guerre psychologique contre la moralité de la Corée du Sud et, au pire, il voudrait obtenir le retrait des troupes des Nations Unies.



By John Burns, copyright The Globe and Mail, Toronto

North Korea's President Kim Il Sung

Roscoe Drummond

## Was hat Kim Il-Sung vor?

Washington

Lesen Sie einmal sorgfältig den folgenden ersten Satz in einem Bericht aus Belgrad an die Washington Post:

"Präsident Kim Il-Sung von Nord-Korea hat eine diplomatische Offensive ergriffen, um die Unterstützung der dritten Welt für seinen Vorstoß zu gewinnen, der dahin geht, die Streitkräfte der Vereinten Nationen in Korea aufzulösen."

Das sind schlechte Nachrichten. Es ist vollkommen klar, was Kim Il-Sung beabsichtigt, und es verkündet Unheil für die Integrität der UN.

Diese Nachricht kommt aus Belgrad, weil der kommunistische Führer Nord-Koreas die kommunistischen Länder und ihre gegenwärtigen Verbündeten unter den Entwicklungsländern besucht hat, in der Hoffnung, daß sie sich seinem äußerst zweckvollen Plan, an dem er arbeitet, anschließen werden. Er möchte nämlich diesen Herbst in der Vollversammlung genügend Mitglieder auf seiner Seite haben, um den Abzug der UN-Truppen, die immer noch in Südkorea stationiert sind, zu erzwingen.

Kim Il-Sung mag sehr wohl Erfolg haben. Er hat bereits in Rumänien, Bulgarien, Algerien, Mauritien, Jugoslawien und anderen Ländern ein geneigtes Ohr gefunden. Während seines Besuchs in Jugoslawien gelang es ihm, Marshall Tito in eine diplomatische doppelstimmige Redeweise hineinzuziehen, die so gut zu einem neuen "Befreiungs"-Krieg in Korea paßt.

Präsident Tito hielt eine jener marxistischen Reden, in denen es von "einerseits und andererseits" wimmelt. Das vereintes Korea sehen — "jedoch nur auf friedlichen Wege" — und andererseits meinte er, daß der Abzug der UN-Streitkräfte die beste Friedensgarantie sei!

Wenn an dem Argument des Andererseits etwas Wahres wäre, wäre es erst gar nicht zu einem Koreakrieg gekommen, weil keine fremden Truppen in Südkorea stationiert waren, als 1950 der Angriff erfolgte.

Die Präsenz fremder Streitkräfte war also nicht der Anlaß zu dem Angriff, und ihr Abzug wird nicht vor einer Wiederaufnahme der Feindseligkeiten schützen.

Hoffentlich läßt sich die Mehrheit der UN-Mitglieder dieses Argument nicht leicht einreden.

Wenn das der Fall wäre, dann müßten sie den Beweis ableugnen, aufgrund dessen die UN Nordkorea des Angriffs ursprünglich für schuldig erklärte; sie müßten vorgeben, daß der Einfluß über die südkoreanische Grenze niemals stattgefunden habe; sie müßten folgern, daß Südkorea den Krieg vom Zange riß, indem es sich verteidigte, und daß all diesen fiktiven Gründen nachzugeben ihren ursprünglichen Urteilspruch umkehren und so tun, als ob das Land, das sie für schuldig erklärten, unschuldig und das Land, das sie für unschuldig erklärten, schuldig wäre.

Die UN müßten von dieser Basis ausgehen, wenn sie das tun wollten, was Kim Il-Sung von ihnen erwartet.

Es ist ein unerschämter Vorschlag. Man darf jedoch nicht annehmen, daß die kommunistischen Länder und die dritte Welt sich vielleicht aus ihren eigenen Gründen nicht anschließen würden. Diese Gelegenheitsklienten haben bereits genügend Stimmen registriert, um einen palästinensischen Partisanenführer auf die Rednerbühne der UN zu bekommen, als ob er ein Staatsmitgliedrecht zu verwehren, an einer oberhaupt wäre, Südafrika das Mitgliedsrecht zu verwehren, an einer nationalen Treffen der UNESCO, anzuschließen — alles Verstöße gegen die Charta der Vereinten Nationen.

Zumindest führt Kim Il-Sung einen psychologischen Krieg gegen die Moral Südkoreas, und im schlimmsten Falle möchte er die UN-Streitkräfte aus dem Weg schaffen.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Etre digne de confiance

Chacun a le privilège et le devoir de se fixer pour lui-même le but élevé qui consiste à être digne de confiance. Un passage de la Bible, d'une profonde signification, du prophète Michée, qui vivait au huitième siècle avant Jésus Christ, dit ceci: « On t'a fait connaître, ô homme, ce qui est bien; et ce que l'Eternel demande de toi, c'est que tu pratiques la justice, que tu aimes la miséricorde, et que tu marches humblement avec ton Dieu? »

La bonté, à cette époque, qui semble parfois tellement chargée de mal? Oui. Christ Jésus nous a montré que la justice, la miséricorde et l'amour étaient exactement là où les croyances au mal qui nous enchaînent paralysent prédominer. Pourquoi? Parce que c'est Dieu qui en vérité règne. L'harmonie domine dans Son royaume. Mais Son royaume — le seul royaume — n'est pas un royaume de matière contrôlé par des lois limitatives de la matière. Le royaume de Dieu est entièrement spirituel, y compris l'homme, et il est gouverné par Dieu seulement, l'Entendement divin.

La Science Chrétienne, en accord avec les enseignements de la Bible, explique que Dieu est omnipotent; que l'homme, créé à Son image et à Sa ressemblance spirituelles et parfaites, reflète tous les attributs de Dieu, pleins de sollicitude. L'homme que Dieu a créé ne peut manifester que des qualités spirituelles. Celles-ci comprennent son vrai moi, sa vraie identité. L'homme existe en l'Esprit, Dieu. Ici aucune hypocrisie ne peut entrer. Aucune pensée fallacieuse émanant de l'entendement matériel ne peut limiter ou emprisonner. L'Entendement divin, la Vérité et l'Amour, gouverne tout. Ce que nous comprenons de la réalité spirituelle se manifeste aussi dans notre existence humaine. La qualité de notre existence dépend de la qualité de nos pensées.

Comprendre ces vérités nous permet de mener une vie pleine de sens, d'exprimer la santé et le bonheur, de

faire face aux défis avec calme et assurance, d'être dignes de confiance dans nos rapports avec nos semblables.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit: « L'ambition désintéressée, des nobles mobiles de vie, et la pureté, — ces éléments de la pensée, se confondant, constituent individuellement et collectivement le véritable bonheur, la force et la constance. »

Nous est-il possible de trouver plus d'honnêteté dans nos rapports avec d'autres personnes, même d'autres nations? Oui, quand nous donnons à Dieu la première place. La Science Chrétienne montre que l'humanité peut s'élever au-dessus de la lutte et de la confusion que produisent les faux appels à la reconnaissance de Dieu en tant que Principe divin. Etre digne de confiance est un attribut du Principe. Le Principe contrecarre les fausses croyances tenaces du manque de confiance et de la crainte. Reconnaitre Dieu en tant que Vérité — toute la vérité qui existe — aide infiniment à surmonter les situations humaines auxquelles nous avons à faire face et à les résoudre.

Nous devons voir le fait éternel de la perfection de Dieu et l'homme en tant que l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Cette compréhension spirituelle peut ouvrir la voie qui nous amènera ainsi que toute l'humanité à bénéficier des riches bénédictions de l'harmonie.

<sup>1</sup> Michée 6:8; <sup>2</sup> Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 58.

<sup>3</sup> Christian Science: prononcer "kristi-an" "sai-ence".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe en français en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à: Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## Zuverlässigkeit

Jeder einzelne hat das Recht und die Pflicht, sich das hohe Ziel zu setzen, zuverlässig zu sein. Micha, ein Prophet aus dem achten Jahrhundert v. Chr., sagt in der Bibel die tiefgründigen Worte: „Es ist dir gesagt, Mensch, was gut ist, und was der Herr von dir fordert, nämlich Gottes Wort halten und Liebe üben und demütig sein vor deinem Gott.“

Güte in der heutigen Zeit, wo mitunter so viel Schlechtigkeit zu herrschen scheint? Ja. Christus zeigte uns, daß Gerechtigkeit, Gnade und Liebe genau dort waren, wo versklavende Annahmen des Bösen vorherrschen schienen. Warum? Weil zuherrschen Gottes Wort regiert. In seinem Reich herrscht Harmonie. Aber sein Reich — das einzige Reich, das es gibt — ist nicht ein materielles Reich, das von begrenzenden materiellen Gesetzen regiert wird. Gottes Reich, einschließlich des Menschen, ist völlig geistig und wird nur von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, regiert.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft\* erklärt in Übereinstimmung mit den Lehren der Bibel, daß Gott allmächtig ist; daß der zu seinem vollkommenen geistigen Bild und Gleichnis erschaffene Mensch all die liebevollen Eigenschaften Gottes widerspiegelt. Der von Gott geschaffene Mensch kann nur geistige Eigenschaften zum Ausdruck bringen. Sie machen sein wirkliches Selbst, seine wahre Identität, aus. Der Mensch existiert im Geist, in Gott. Keine Heuchelei kann hier eindringen. Keine einer materiellen Gesinnung entspringenden Trugschlüsse können begrenzen oder einschränken. Das göttliche Gemüt, die Wahrheit und Liebe regiert alles. Was wir von der geistigen Wirklichkeit verstehen, drückt sich auch in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung aus. Die Art und Weise unseres Lebens hängt von der Art und Weise unserer Gedanken ab.

Wenn wir diese Wahrheiten verstehen, können wir ein inhaltsreiches Leben führen, gesund und glücklich

sein, Problemen ruhig und zuversichtlich begegnen und im Umgang mit unsren Mitmenschen zuverlässig sein.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Uneigennütziges Streben, edle Lebensmotive und Reinheit — diese Bestandteile des Denkens bilden, wenn sie sich vermischen, für den einzelnen wie für die Gesamtheit wahres Glück, wahre Stärke und Beständigkeit.“

Ist es möglich, mehr Zuverlässigkeit in unserem Umgang mit anderen, ja mit anderen Völkern zu erleben? Es ist dann möglich, wenn wir Gott an erste Stelle setzen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß die Menschheit sich über den Zank und die Unordnung, die durch falsche Hoffnungen hervorgerufen werden, zu der Anerkennung Gottes als das göttliche Prinzip erheben kann. Zuverlässigkeit und Vertrauenswürdigkeit sind Eigenschaften des Prinzips. Das Prinzip wirkt den falschen, hartnäckigen Annahmen von Mißtrauen und Furcht entgegen. Gott als Wahrheit anzuerkennen — als alle Wahrheit, die es gibt — hilft uns außerordentlich, die menschlichen Probleme, denen wir gegenüberstehen, anzupacken und zu lösen.

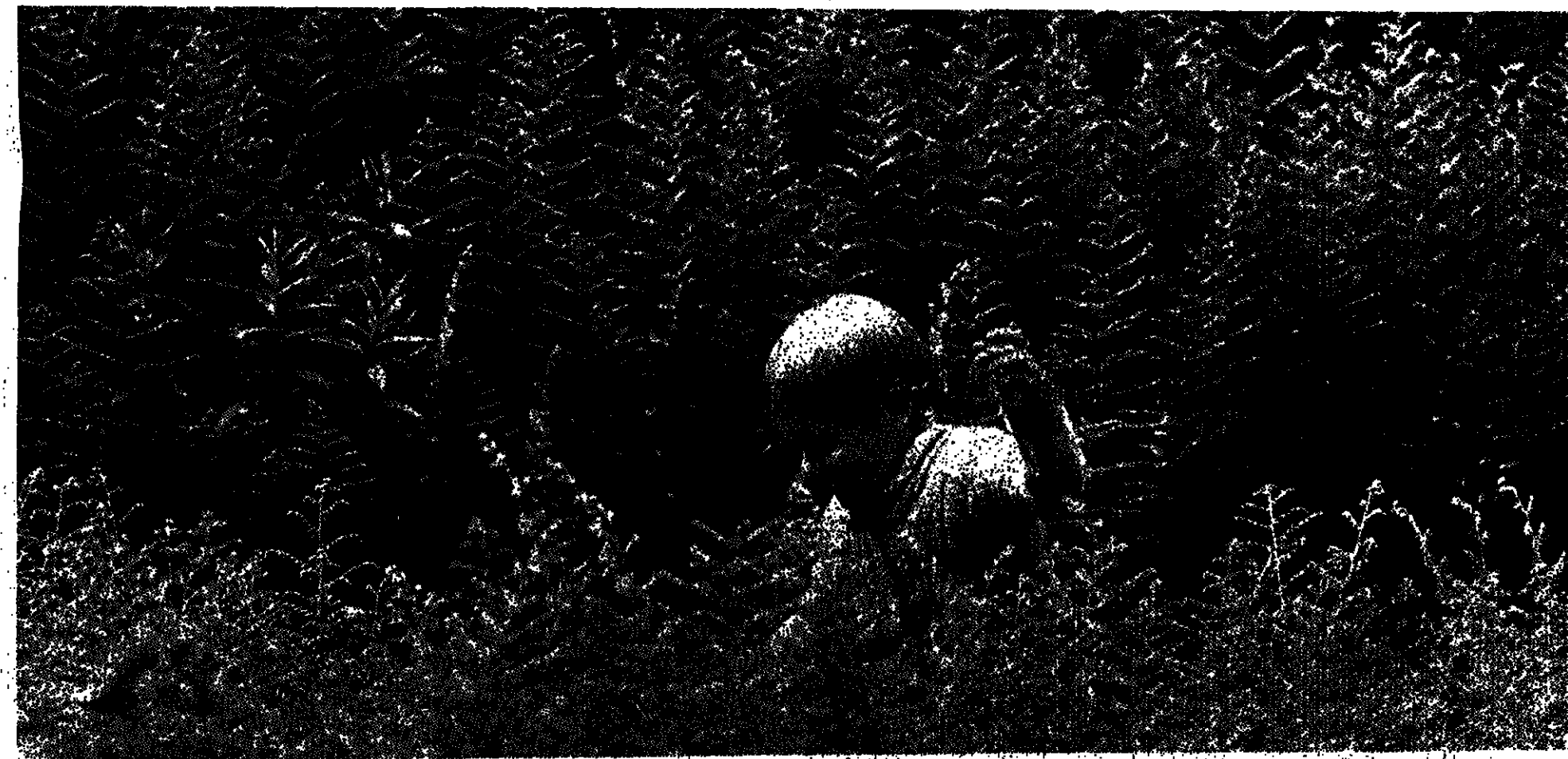
Wir müssen die ewige Tatsache der Vollkommenheit Gottes und den Menschen als das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes sehen. Dieses geistige Verständnis kann den Pfad aufzeigen, der uns und die ganze Menschheit dahin führen wird, uns der reichen Segnungen der Harmonie zu erfreuen.

<sup>1</sup> Micha 6:8; <sup>2</sup> Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 58.

<sup>3</sup> Christian Science: sprich: "kristi-an" "sai-ence".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

A summertime forest of ferns, Needham, Massachusetts





Photo by Keystone

Barbara Hepworth looking through her sculpture "Four-square walk through" 1966

## Hepworth: a vision heroic and harmonious

"Single Form" is probably the best known sculpture by the late Barbara Hepworth. A memorial to former Secretary-General of the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld, it slices the air in front of the UN like an enlarged tool of prehistoric man or the fin of a giant fish. A bronze monolith, 21 feet high, the sculpture suggests a kind of totemic power as it stares at the world and frames it in its immense, omniscient, cyclopean eye. It is modern but primitive, mysterious but familiar, and evokes a tactile memory of those smooth, flat rocks one found along the shore and skipped across the water as a child.

Hepworth, whose work has an affinity with that of her countryman Henry Moore, her former husband Ben Nicholson, and her other famous contemporaries Brancusi and Arp, was concerned throughout her career with the relationship of sculpture to architecture and the environment. "Single Form" epitomizes their successful integration.

There is fluidity in this sculpture, a mobility even. One feels that it is connected with and in complement to the building it is almost alive, not as an organism but as an essence. The sculpture resembles the water that encircles it, the same but always different, and the view through the hole changes like the endless series of droplets splashing on its surface.

Hepworth seems to have thought of her sculpture as if it were alive, an extension of human vitality. "You can't make a sculpture, in my opinion, without involving your body. You move and you feel and you breathe and you touch. The spectator is the same. His body is involved too. If it's a sculpture he has to first of all sense gravity. He's got two feet. Then he must walk and move and use his

eyes and this is a great involvement. Then if a form goes in like that — what are those holes for? One is physically involved and this is sculpture. It's not architecture. It's rhythm and dance and everything. It's to do with a swarming and movement and air and sea and all our well-being."

Hepworth executed most of her 500 sculptures and a considerable number of paintings in her studio in St. Ives, Cornwall. A slight woman whose size did not limit the monumentality of her work and a mother of four whose children were an "inspiration"

rather than an obstacle, Hepworth's vision is fundamentally heroic and harmonious. She used tension and conflict to produce "affirmative work," accomplishing a transfer of energy from the personal to the universal. One senses in her work the unrelenting drive for peace and perfection, and she once said of her sculpture, "I would hate it if I did things heedlessly. I would hate them so I would set fire to the whole studio. I really would."

Diana Loercher

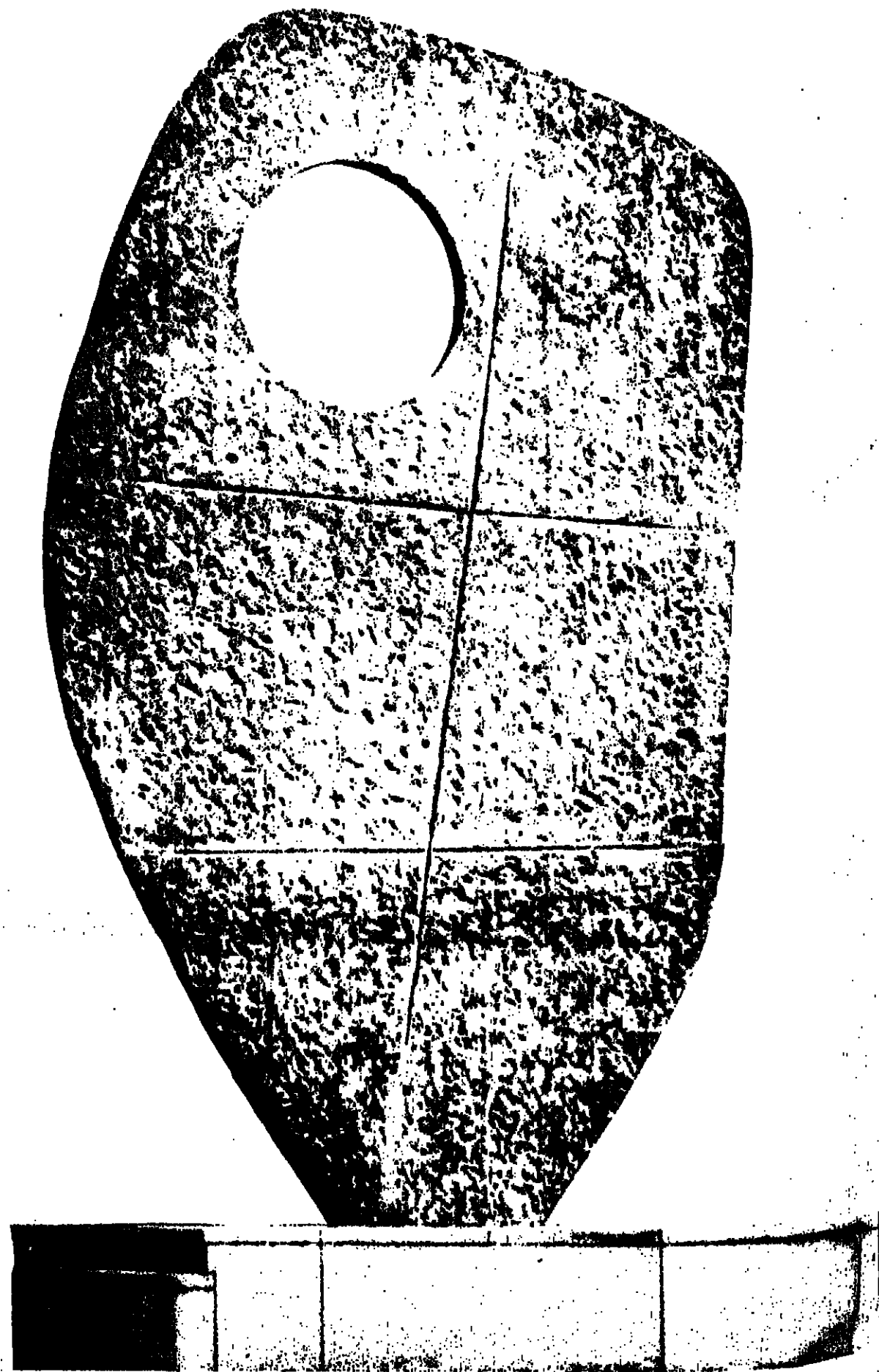


Photo by John Lister-Jones

"Single Form": Sculpture by Barbara Hepworth

## Nothing— or a great Something

The woman is kind to receive us so graciously as strangers. Every hotel is filled so we ask for hospitality at the mission. For these few minutes of our acquaintanceship we chat easily enough. We recognize one another without saying so, because we've received similar schooling, been tutored in the common graces and in dedication to the highest truths given mankind. But she is puzzled. Her question is simple enough, many have asked us the same: "Why do you wish to live so remotely?"

If a model were made of our delights, our interests and our goals, I am sure a computer would furnish in a matter of seconds what we have been years working out. Starting with a desire to live with the wildlife unthreatened and still unaware of predatory man with bow and arrow, blow pipe or gun, to plant and husband a plot of ground unthreatened by cattle ranching or plantation agriculture with its villages of half starved laborers — wanting this plot, which we call a homestead, to be in the Tropic Zone, amid the fullest bloom of the vegetable kingdom and situated upon a mountain slope — all this seemed to result in the location "no one has ever heard of."

But I think I understand what is troubling the woman. And merely to explain why we want the wilderness will not satisfy her. To explain the factors making for remoteness is not enough. Her own life has been lived remote from the world of actual civilized life, but possession of a radio plus access to an airplane seems to her a partial explanation for her venturing so far afield. What really bothers her is the confrontation with the "Nothing."

This "Nothing" is pointed out with an expansive sweep of the hand indicating quite a bit of the earth. Someone says, "Out there is 'Nothing.'" The implication is that humankind cannot live with this "Nothing."

Primitive and peasant peoples who have lived next door to a wilderness imaginatively make it "Something," the haunt of creatures allied to humans, giants, fairies, trolls, elves, demons, spirits or even gods and goddesses. We may smile at such fancies now; the earth has less wilderness today, rather it is become the precincts of petroleum, gold, uranium, timber, and animals to be hunted for one motive or another.

But my friend is pensive and she can understand that there is something for us in this "Nothing." For Harry, my husband, who is a field naturalist, is forever appearing a fantasy of bird life, a ballet of forest creatures, a perpetual pageant of intimate forms and moods and designs. For Rebecca my daughter there are the creeks and the flowers, especially the shy, exquisite orchids, creation at its fount. For me, there is the realm of plants growing so vibrantly that foresters speak of this profusion as "story and understory" as though speaking of the different levels within a building. It is vitality without seasonal stop or slowness, a realm still unknown, still unrealized and unhusbanded in its potential for fruition.

This is all understandable to her who has come out of a culture that has many plants called into being from a primitive state. What bothers her is that to live for such rewards one must confront aloneness.

It is not an aloneness we deliberately choose, and few there are who do. We simply have not been joined by others who share similar motivations — with desire enough to persist in the effort of achievement.

This aloneness is very difficult and even unpleasant for one strange reason — the presence of oneself. There are here no easy distractions, no ready identification with other persons in their activities or moods, and small are the comforts provided by other than one's own hands.

This loosening process can be fascinating, even startling in a detached manner of observance. Like seeing still another underlying layer of wallpaper in the renovation of an old house. Or hearing "voices"! For weeks old radio commercials rang in my head. I had never realized how much verbal baggage from my childhood, listening to radio programs, was still being carried around. Whatever this stripping process means, it does not end as an ending. Like the seed coat through which the plant has thrust its growing root and leaf, it is scarcely noticeable and little lamented. And like the plant which has many a brave adventure ahead, one forgets that aloneness back there in the darkness for now is the time of living in the well-watered garden, home to the ever-tolling earthworm, the ever-mischivous monkey and all those who build in the old waste places.

Jan Little

### Live

delicately like the sanderling whose timing is so exact: the sea can't throw him a curve he can't greet and elude in one act. Close to the sand his white belly glides on tiny twig legs whose racing defeats the eye. His search is ours

His rhythm is the sea's rhythm always. In a split second at the mouth

of the gathering wave he finds the virgin sand — then off never more. than an inch ahead of the whispering lace of the wave's intricate edge

As the next event of your calm life breaks and spills across this sandy hour you find your feet and move that inch ahead of catastrophe with such finesse! You're learning rapidly.

Godfrey John

## Reliability

The Monitor's religious article

The individual has the privilege and duty to set for himself or herself the high goal of reliability. A profound passage in the Bible by Micah, a prophet of the eighth century B.C., asks, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Goodness in this present age that sometimes seems so loaded with badness? Yes. Christ Jesus showed us that justice, mercy, and love were right where enslaving beliefs of evil seemed to predominate. Why? Because God actually reigns. In His kingdom harmony prevails. But His kingdom — the only kingdom — is not a kingdom of matter ruled by limiting laws of matter. God's kingdom is wholly spiritual, including man, and it is ruled only by God, divine Mind.

Christian Science, in accord with the teachings of the Bible, explains that God is omnipotent; that man, made in His perfect spiritual image and likeness, reflects all the loving attributes of God. The man God has created can manifest only spiritual qualities. They comprise his real selfhood, his true identity. Man exists in Spirit, God. No hypocrisies can enter here. No fallacies of material-mindedness can limit or imprison. The divine Mind, Truth, and Love governs all. What we understand of spiritual reality manifests itself in our human experience too. The quality of our existence depends on the quality of our thoughts.

An understanding of these truths enables us to lead purposeful lives, to express health and happiness, to meet challenges calmly and with assurance, to be reliable in our dealings with our fellowman.

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity, — these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence."

Is it possible for us to find more reliability in our dealings with other individuals, even nations? It is when we put God first. Christian Science shows that mankind can rise above the strife and confusion of false trusts to the recognition of God as divine

Principle. Reliability and trustworthiness are attributes of Principle. Principle counteracts the false, tenacious beliefs of mistrust and fear. The acknowledgment of God as Truth — all the truth there is — helps immeasurably to meet and solve the human situations facing us.

We must see the eternal fact of God's perfection and man as the image and likeness of God. This spiritual understanding can open the pathway that will lead us and all mankind to enjoy the rich blessings of harmony.

\*Micah 6:8; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 58.

### BIBLE VERSE

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.  
Matthew 5:16

## A deeply Christian way of healing

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

After proving this in her own healing work, she taught others how they could be healed by spiritual means alone. She explains this method of Christian healing in her book Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. A careful study of its message can give you the clear understanding of God that heals. You can obtain a copy with the coupon below.

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### The Icarus Impulse

He looks like a moth.  
The wings  
(Why do wings always look so fragile?)  
are of nylon not wax  
and today it is a sport —  
"hang gliding."  
"sky surfing."  
But, seeing a boy leap from a cliff to hover between sun/sea makes one remember Icarus fleeing from the labyrinth of his father's grating

Daedalus, the father also fleeing his own invention counsels "the middle course" but the youth would aim higher as the young always will. With his wings sun-seared the myth ends in disaster as myths always do.

But who can say with certainty that reality must do the same?

Margaret Teuda



# OPINION

## Nixon loyalists and Mr. Ford

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

From Mid-America  
A year ago the millions of die-hard Nixon supporters who populated the nation's midsection had not yet given up on their President.

What's happened to these Nixon supporters?  
From our many conversations, with political leaders and with people, generally, in this region — and in other regions, too — we have come to these conclusions:

- The Nixon die-hards, by and large, are particularly unforgiving and bitter. They stood by him, but he did not stand by them.

- However, they are not as vindictive toward Nixon as are many liberal Democrats. They think the Ford pardon was in order, that Nixon had been punished sufficiently by the indignity of being forced out of office.

- These former ardent Nixonites don't seem to be too impressed with President Ford. Many find him too liberal. They don't like his selection of Rockefeller as Vice-President. They find his Vietnam war amnesty moves not at all to their

liking. And they think he is doing far too little to hold down federal spending and to balance the budget.

- Even today, one seldom hears these Nixon loyalists say they were "wrong" — that they were wrong in their failure to perceive the great moral collapse of the Nixon administration. They tend to say, "Well, it was no worse than what former presidents — Democratic presidents — had been involved in."

- Also, there are a few within the Nixon hard core who refuse to admit he has done anything wrong. They loved Richard Nixon. They still love him. To these people Nixon remains a hero, unsullied except by the malice of others.

It means that the Nixon loyalists, although very quiet now, have not really come back into the mainstream of American politics.

They may act as a potent "negative" force in next year's presidential race — their lack of support for President Ford (if this feeling persists) being potentially sufficient to defeat him in a close election.

## Melvin Maddocks

### 'A lonely hunter'

When the late Carson McCullers was a girl in Columbus, Georgia, she used to stare out from under her bangs with those dark, intense eyes and tell comparative strangers: "I'm going to be very famous." Like her fellow Southerners, Tennessee Williams (with whom she was very friendly) and Truman Capote (with whom she was not so friendly), she seemed to find her special sense of aristocracy in being an Artist (with a capital A).

The Artist — if one reads between the lines of "The Lonely Hunter" or "The Member of the Wedding" — belongs by Carson McCullers's definition to an elect. He or she is a visionary, conscious of a profounder goodness and an intenser love, aware of possibilities to life beyond the range of others.

But if the Artist is thus a kind of priest, he is also his own sacrifice. To be an Artist, Carson McCullers suggested, was to have no skin. In exchange for the gift of more exquisite perceptions, the Artist is condemned to more exquisite pains too.

Carson McCullers's concept of the Artist as a solitary, alienated aristocrat-of-the-spirit is hardly unique. In fact, it may well be the consensus view of the post-bourgeois Artist as seen by himself and a considerable portion of the modern audience. What Carson McCullers did was carry the notion to an extreme and make a challenge of it.

Nothing seemed to matter but The Work, and a new biography of her, "The Lonely Hunter" by Virginia Spencer Carr (Doubleday, \$12.50), details in over 600 pages just what Carson McCullers was willing to sacrifice in her own life and the lives of others in order to produce. To be her friend, said one friend, was "an occupation that took 100 percent of your time." She was, at the minimum, "a handful."

"Carson burdened everyone who got close to her," declared the playwright Lillian Hellman.

"I always felt Carson was a destroyer," summed up the Irish novelist Elizabeth Bowen.

And these were friends speaking. Love me, and I will give you Art — this seems to be the only bargain Carson McCullers knew how to strike with her friends and with the world.

Was not this bargain more than fair? Surely an Artist's unique offering exempts him from other responsibilities? Indeed if an Artist tried to play by the ordinary rules, wouldn't he cease to be extraordinary?

The notion of the Artist as a Dionysian hero, illuminating life even as he burns up lives (including his own) is a notion Carson McCullers appears to have accepted instinctively. On the Artist's part, nobody suffered more. From the age of 24 on, she did her work with a body that was ailing and often wracked. A gallantry went with that monstrous egotism. She once planned a book called "In Spite Of," about writers whose achievement represented the overcoming of unusual obstacles. Who was more qualified to write it?

Carson McCullers reminds us of how undecided we are in the Undecided Seventies about our attitude toward the Artist. In the less undecided Sixties there were forces that seemed to be bringing back the artist

as a kind of hero. The Artist (with a capital A), idealized as one of those sensitive souls threatened on all sides by a crass society — to quote the too-earnest words of Carson McCullers's biographer; And the artist (with a small a), idealized as a service member of the community — a kind of cobbler of the Muses — celebrating in music, dance, and poetry everybody's festivals. Yet through these caricatures a real chance of function is measured.

"How did the Artist (capital A) get lost in his own 'Ego' (capital E)?" we cry, sensing the loss for him as well as for ourselves. But we don't complain too loudly because, in spite of Grandma Moses and the guitar player down the block, folk art isn't what it used to be. And for our own sense of loneliness as well as our variable ecstasies, the Artist (capital A) is all we've got.

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# COMMENTARY

## Waging war with the weather

By Victor Zorza

This is the second of two articles discussing likely development of a Soviet "doomsday" weapon.

At first sight, the possibility of environmental warfare may seem "completely fantastic," says a Soviet journal, but its use in some form or another "cannot be excluded." It says that U.S. research shows that the electricity in the atmosphere could be used "to suppress the mental activity" of large groups of people in target areas. A sonic generator tuned to an infrasound frequency (a frequency below the hearing level) could induce "feelings of depression, fear, panic, terror, and despair," and could even kill. "Work is in progress to find ways to change the nature of lightning," to increase its power and "to direct electric charges of tremendous power against specified targets."

The banning of these and many other science fiction weapons was demanded in a draft convention presented to the United Nations by the Soviet Union last September. No one paid much attention then, but Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev's new call for international agreements to ban the creation of new weapons, "even more awesome" than nuclear arms, suggest that the Kremlin may soon demand more attention for its proposal. Mr. Brezhnev did not say that he had environmental warfare in mind, but these are the only weapons developments now conceivable which seem to qualify for "more awesome" category.

International Life, the Moscow journal in which the article on environmental warfare appeared, is the most serious and authoritative Soviet monthly dealing with foreign affairs. Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the main army daily, also had

an article on "the exceptional danger to the whole world" posed by the modification of the environment "for destructive military purposes."

In Soviet discussion of the subject, the "special danger" of environmental warfare is seen in the possibility that "it may be waged by the aggressor secretly for many years," with his victim being unaware of it and therefore unable to take action to counter it. Hurricanes, floods, droughts, and earthquakes occur quite frequently in some areas, says International Life, and it would be difficult to identify any of these that might be artificially induced.

The Soviet articles say that nuclear tests were used in Nevada to experiment with artificially induced earthquakes, and that other methods were used for the same purpose in Colorado. The Soviet Union admits only to rainmaking and rain suppression efforts, and to hail and fog dispersal, but it concedes that such programs also could be used for "destructive military ends."

The Pentagon, which also concedes as much, is spending about \$2 million a year on weather research. Pentagon officials say that this is necessary both for peaceful purposes, and for the development of weapons in case a potential enemy does so.

No one admits to any work on the modification of the climate and the environment for military purposes. Both the Soviet Union and the United States agreed, during the last Nixon-Brezhnev summit, to work to avert any such danger, and officials of both countries have since met a number of times to discuss the issue.

Among the dangers discussed in the Soviet press is the possible melting of the Arctic ice which could be brought

about by a small nuclear explosion, causing tidal waves which would roll over coastal cities and regions. Tidal waves also might be caused by explosions on the edge of the continental shelf, and the Soviet draft convention calls for a specific ban on these and many other such activities. Among them are modification of the climate which might create desert areas, and the deliberate destruction of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

A localized "window" in the ozone layer would, it is said, let through dangerous ultraviolet rays. What the Soviet press does not say is how such a window could be kept localized. There is, indeed, good reason to say that none of the dangers foreseen by the Soviet draft convention and specified in it, are becoming "more acute and urgent with every day" to use Mr. Brezhnev's phrase.

Why, then, the sudden sense of urgency and of dire danger which Mr. Brezhnev now seeks to communicate?

Dr. Kissinger has made it clear that there would not be much point to the projected Ford-Brezhnev summit in the autumn unless the SALT-2 agreement was ready for signing. Mr. Brezhnev badly needs the summit meeting as part of his preparations for the new Party Congress, but neither side seems inclined to make the concessions now needed for a SALT agreement.

An agreement to ban environmental warfare might be easier to reach. It might give Mr. Brezhnev a pretext for a summit visit to Washington — if the White House is prepared to play his game — and for claiming a momentous victory in the cause of peace and the security of future generations.

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## Joseph C. Harsch

### The Cyprus dilemma

Anyone wishing to understand why problems in foreign affairs take so long to resolve should have a careful look at the present "Cyprus problem." It is a classic case of how emotions arising out of history make it difficult for statesmen to behave rationally.

If there were no history, no emotions, no religions, no ethnic rivalries getting in the way it would be relatively easy for reasonable and responsible men to sit around a table and sort out the Cyprus problem and arrange to have the Greek majority on that island get along fairly and happily with the Turkish minority. But if you look at the details you will realize that not a single party to the matter can at present act objectively — much as all of them would like to be able to do so.

Let's start with the American position. There is an American embargo on sales of American arms to Turkey. The government of the United States in Washington would like to lift that embargo. Its existence makes it impossible for the government of Turkey to begin serious negotiations with the government of Greece. To negotiate under the pressure of the arms embargo would be giving in to military pressure exerted by an ally. Public opinion in Turkey is outraged by the embargo. A Turkish Government which knuckled under to such pressure would be overthrown — the next morning. It is politi-

cally impossible for the Turks to negotiate so long as the embargo hangs over their heads.

But Congress will not allow President Ford to lift the embargo because there is an extremely effective and powerful Greek lobby backed by the well-organized Greek community in the U.S. There are few Turks in the U.S. and no effective Turkish lobby to balance off the Greek lobby. The Greek lobby has enlisted the tacit support of the Israeli lobby which has recently showed its muscle by lining up 76 senatorial signatures to a petition to President Ford on behalf of Israel. No other lobby in American history could ever muster such strength in the Senate.

The Greeks in the U.S., and in Greece and Cyprus as well, have reason to seek American pressure on Turkey. A year ago the Turks used their superior military power in the area to seize a large segment of Cyprus. It is proportionately larger than the Turkish minority in the population. It includes the best and most prosperous resorts. The seizure dispossessed a lot of Greeks. It also prevented the Greek Cypriots from seizing control of the whole of Cyprus.

But then, this Turkish use of military power had been triggered by an attempted coup d'etat on Cyprus launched by the former Greek Government of the colonels. An attempt was made to assassinate Archbishop Ma-

karios, the President of Cyprus, who was probably the last best chance Cyprus ever had of a compromise solution to its problems. The old junta destroyed itself in what was probably an effort to save itself by the coup on Cyprus.

But now we have probably the best government in Athens that Greece has enjoyed certainly since World War II and some would say the best in this century. It should be encouraged. It is in the best interests of Turkey to encourage the new Greek Government. It would do so — if it could. The Turks certainly should not be in the position of punishing the new Greek Government of Prime Minister Caramanlis for the misdeeds of the old junta which Mr. Caramanlis himself helped mightily to overthrow.

Where is the fault? The old Greek junta triggered the whole problem. American policy shares in responsibility for allowing the junta to come to power and for upholding it for so long. Both Greeks and Turks, with much reason, blame Washington. Both believe that if Washington had withdrawn its support from the junta it would have collapsed and lost its power to do harm long before it did fall. And even at the last moment a firm warning from Washington could have prevented the coup which unleashed the war on Cyprus and the subsequent Turkish use of military power.

## Southeast Asia: dangerous power vacuum

By Russell Brines

New Delhi  
American military power is being fast-shuffled out of mainland Southeast Asia, and when the last troops leave Thailand, a new and uncertain era will begin.

For 35 years, the United States has fought diplomatically and militarily to prevent any local predator from dominating Asia and fattening on the wealth of Southeast Asia — from the diplomatic pressures against Japan in 1939 that led directly to Pearl Harbor, through World War II, the stalemated victory in Korea and defeat in Vietnam.

Now, the most massive and threatening vacuum of power in modern history has been created by the debacle in Indo-China and Thailand's predictable reaction, the abrogation of its U.S. alliance. For the first time in something like 250 years, no foreign policeman blocks the historic expansionist surges of the region's most vigorous races. There is little or no chance the U.S. will come back on land.

Asian leaders fully recognize that they are at the mercy of the two most powerful land armies in Asian history, China and Vietnam,

Marching individually, collectively, or even competitively, could overwhelm any possible coalition of Southeast Asian armies and might make a shambles of the proud and finely tuned Indian military establishment.

This means that the only significant check-rein under present circumstances on the use made of this vast power will be provided by Peking and Hanoi themselves or by encroaching Russia.

The predominant hope is that the quarrelsome communists will block each other from physical expansion. Otherwise, the region's defense will rest on the possibility that an open invasion by any communist force would create unacceptable guerrilla opposition from local "nationalists." China may be restrained by the more practical reason that the Vietnam war proved the political advantage of subterfuge, and Hanoi may be immobilized for the present by its gigantic lack of rehabilitation.

But the continued existence of massive, mobilized, and unchecked military power will be the dominant political influence in Asia for the foreseeable future. It has been used already for political blackmail, China's hit-

and-run invasion of India in 1962 was a well-remembered warning that Peking will not hesitate to use punitive power.

Backed by that power and renewed revolutionary stimulus, many radical leaders and groups are expected to create fresh and possibly widespread turmoil. President Bhutto of Pakistan has predicted publicly that upheavals spawned by Indo-China may reach Bangladesh and Assam, eastern India. This is the "domino theory," which is accepted as a truism in this part of the world. And to the threatened Asians, the idea that a vacuum of power would remain unfilled is unrealistic; the Asian instinct is to capitalize on every opportunity. The two power vacuums created in the past led to the Korean war and to a race to succeed the British in the Indian Ocean area by the Soviets and two new empires, Iran and India, with the U.S. a late starter.

At least seven insurrections of varied intensity are afoot in Southeast Asia and India, five of them under direct Chinese control and a sixth dominated by Hanoi. All have been contained by local governments, and none would be threatening without substantial

outside support. Asian leaders, even those in the relatively unconcerned capitals of South Asia, expect both Peking and Hanoi to renew the most strategic and most promising of their efforts to win fresh arms and a substantial supply of local tribesmen and bandits who have been undergoing special training.

The immediate danger is that the communists will embroil Thailand in a war on the Vietnam pattern by using their new positions in Laos and Cambodia to intensify their two guerrilla wars in northern Thailand. In this way, the Asians expect a slow, but perhaps inexorable, communist march across Southeast Asia.

"Well, what difference does it make if all Southeast Asia goes communist?" asks a well-traveled and polished Pakistani diplomat.

The answer is that the strategic importance of Southeast Asia — which precipitated the Pacific war and, later, the sacrificial American effort to save the region — is now immeasurably more significant.

Mr. Brines is a veteran reporter on Asian affairs.